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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

New York Sees Sweatshop Fall

Russia Shows New Air Prowess

Welles Will Plan Pan-Am Meet

German Exiles Teach in U. S.

Victoria Falls to Give Power

Japan May Clothe South Seas

NEW YORK sees 60,000 dressmakers win their strike for better pay, better conditions and shorter hours. Labor leaders say that Grover Whalen, as city head of the NRA, has used his vast powers to wipe out sweatshop conditions long existing in the garment trade. The arbitration committee, composed of representatives of the National Dress Manufacturers' Association and the International Ladies' Garment Union, agreed on collective bargaining, wages, workshop conditions and compromised on a 35-hour week. The manufacturers become responsible for conditions in the shops to which they let out contract work. The workers plan to return to their jobs in and around New York at once. The needleworkers declare this the biggest victory they have ever won—They call it justice at last.

¶ Soviet Russia demonstrates its new air prowess. At Moscow's first aviation day 46 persons make successful descents in parachutes from the Ant-14, said to be the world's largest plane. They come down in a swarm. A dummy tank is landed on a field by a chute. Soviet Russia claims to rank second only to the United States in civil aviation. Last year Soviet transport planes carried 27,000 passengers 3,355,000 miles over 18,760 miles of scheduled air lines—And the first Soviet air route isn't yet 10 years old.

¶ The United States will prepare elaborately for the Pan-American conference to be held at Montevideo in December. Washington says Sumner Welles is expected to complete his work as American Ambassador to Cuba by negotiating a reciprocal trade agreement with new President de Cespedes. Then he will succeed Jefferson Caffery as Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Latin American affairs and build up matters for the Montevideo meeting. Mr. Caffery will take the Havana post. The United States has recently made a ten-strike with Latin America—It managed the difficult Cuban situation without intervening.

¶ New York prepares for a "University in Exile" with a faculty of 14 professors ousted from their posts by the German government. Dr. Alvin Johnson, director of this school for social research, returns from London to say his staff, dismissed as Jews or "Marxists," will be headed by Prof. Emil Lederer, formerly of Berlin University. Prominent Americans finance the enterprise. A few professors could afford to suffer if that brought a much needed thing—Better pay and security for those who teach.

¶ Canada's railways had a profitable year hauling grain in 1932. The total income from this source was $47,194,516. During the crop year just ended 379,000 carloads of grain rode the rails, while 197,700,000 bushels moved out in ships from the head of the Great Lakes. The export trade was larger than usual, but a wheat carryover of 212,000,000 bushels remains—Grain has enough wings, but not enough markets.

¶ Northern Rhodesia approves a scheme to generate electricity from famous Victoria falls, provided the falls' beauty can be preserved. An extended fight, in which the nature-lovers argued that the falls' highest value to the state was being jeopardized, has been won by the power men. The state must approve every step—But the Niagara Falls experience shows how real the dangers are.

¶ Nova Scotia prepares for a desperate political struggle at the provincial election on Aug. 22. Premier Gordon A. Harrington is trying to keep in power the Conservative forces, which he first led to victory in 1925, after the party had been in the political wilderness for 43 years. Leading the opposing Liberals is Angus L. Macdonald, a lawyer and former college professor, who overcomes inexperience with his great vigor. The hottest fight centers in Cape Breton, from which both leaders come—There are no diverging issues; it is just a good Nova Scotian fight.

¶ Central Australia yields its long-hidden secrets to the Mackay Aerial Expedition. The explorers find that only one-eighth of the 200,000 square miles covered is actual desert. With water conservation the remainder will carry stock and farms—One more golden triumph for the airplane.

¶ Japanese delegates lay before the Institute of Pacific Relations a scheme for greatly expanding the market for cotton textiles. The plan is to induce the natives of the warm South Sea Islands to wear more clothes. Similar efforts by good salesmen have helped the cotton goods trade in Africa—But isn't it like helping the tire business by giving the family auto a nice fifth wheel?

Default Is Declared No Bar To U. S. Talks With Americas

Reactions to Invitations for 'Exploratory Conversations' Regarding Trade Are Many and Varied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—South American reactions to the Washington invitation for "exploratory conversations" regarding future inter-American trade are as interesting as they are diversified.

Preliminary comment was centered on the restriction of the negotiations to those affecting Argentina, Brazil and Colombia, and the immediate inference was that the west coast and certain other republics were barred because they were public debt defaulters. This was automatically dissipated by the informal disclosure that United States-Chilean informal conversations had been proceeding some time with a view to some kind of agreement to release blocked pesos in Chile.

In indicating that invisible as well as visible trade items would be considered in the impending conversations, Undersecretary of State William Phillips is believed to have had Argentina principally in mind. Great Britain's recent pact with that country was negotiated on the basis of the unfavorable trade balance against it. The River Plate nation was told politely but firmly that if it wished to continue to sell to, it must also buy from, Great Britain.

Argentina, at the same time, happens to be one of the two South American countries with which the United States formally has a favorable trade balance. The rest of the continent sells far more to the United States than it buys.

The American contention to be advanced in the new trade negotiations is, obviously, that when invisible factors such as exchange, capital movement, ocean freight, banking profits, general brokerage, insurance, tourist expenditure, etc., are taken into consideration, Argentines and British alike in that country work off the visible balance in favor of the United States.

The American situation in Brazil is almost parallel to that of the British in Argentina. There is a big balance against the United States, yet from recent trade statistics it is obvious that the bulk of the dollar surpluses are spent in Britain and the continent, especially in the days of depreciated currency.

Brazil has accepted in fact the offer to "explore the possibilities of reciprocal trade arrangements with

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Pleas of Guilty Abruptly Close Racketing Case

Tide of Evidence in Brooklyn Laundry Case Overwhelms Defense

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—Four gangsters and racketeers—one the laundry "czar" of Brooklyn—are in jail today with plenty of time to revise their views on the ease of evading justice and the profitable nature of crime and violence as a business. They will go before County Judge Alonzo G. McLaughlin to be sentenced on Sept. 2.

One by one they walked up to the bar to make the pleas of "guilty" which scored for Mr. William W. Kleinman, Assistant District Attorney, the prosecutor, an unqualified victory, for a plea of guilty amounts to a conviction. At the same time it sent ringing across the country, wherever newspapers are read, a note of hope on the outlook in the campaign against the racketeer.

Jacob Mellon, whose reign of terrorism in the Brooklyn laundry trade was described in hundreds of pages of testimony; Morris Rothenberg, whose tactics in destroying competitors' businesses made a grim chapter in the evidence; Edward Lollo, who has a prior conviction for extortion, and Samuel Solomon, named in a second indictment with Mellon, were the men who entered the plea which ended the trial abruptly on its tenth day.

Mellon, laundry czar, Lollo and Rothenberg, president and a director, respectively, of the Affiliated Laundry Owners' Club of Brooklyn, an organization which Mellon formed, were indicted on a charge of conspiracy in operating a laundry racket. Since a conspiracy is termed a "misdemeanor" in the penal code, the maximum flat sentence the judge may impose on each of them is one year in prison and $500 fine. An alternative sentence that may be imposed is an indeterminate penitentiary sentence that may run from six months to three years, at the discretion of the Parole Board.

Watching their case topple before the driving onslaughts of the State's evidence almost from the day the trial started on Aug. 7, the racketeers countered through their attorneys two days later with an offer to plead guilty in return for "consideration." But Mr. Kleinman, who had rounded up his evidence under

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Toiling Men and Women Turn To Blue Eagle for Protection

Study of Waste Industry in Massachusetts City Reveals Very Young and Aged at Work in Dark, Poorly Aired Factory-Shacks

Dust-coated windows. Broken panes stuffed with rags. Junk-filled yards. Weary-faced workers toiling in stuffy, ill-lighted rooms. In front of this plant the Blue Eagle looks out through one of the dirty windows.

This is the close-up of a nation-wide problem caught by the Consumers' League of Massachusetts after focusing on conditions in the waste industry, which hires something like 150,000 workers in the United States. The stately poise of the recovery eagle is in front. Women and children slaving seven days a week, 10 hours a day, for $10 or less, huddle in the background.

Passers-by rub their eyes to assure themselves that the bird is really there behind the rags and broken panes of waste shop windows, in a city near Boston, typical of these colonies everywhere. So far as Miss Margaret Wiseman of the Consumers' League is able to estimate, nine-tenths of the waste business, one of the oldest in the nation, is toiling under conditions that would make the Blue Eagle screech.

At the same time, machinery has been put in gear to bring to these workers the full benefits of federal coöperation. Two-faced business men are to be caught short where Mr. Abraham L. Levine, Boston labor organizer, has anything to do about it. He takes the cause of these workers with him to Washington next week.

It takes no eye-rubbing in the waste business district of this eastern Massachusetts city to see that something is amiss either with the operation of the code or its interpretation.

In one factory supposed to be taking the President's ideals to heart, 20 girls fainted in a single day, hot weather accentuating unbearable working conditions. In another plant, two girls required the services of a physician to revive them. Investigation records show that $2 was extracted from each girl's pay for professional services.

According to Miss Wiseman, average earnings in the waste industry have been below $10 a week for men. Women are known to slave for $3 to $4 a week, working long hours under unsanitary conditions. Under

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Appointed U. S. Envoy To Republic of Cuba

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Jefferson Caffrey

Caffery Named To Take Welles' Place in Cuba

Present Envoy to Resume Office as Assistant Secretary of State

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—The American Ambassador to Cuba, Mr. Sumner Welles, will return to Washington to resume his duties as Assistant Secretary of State in charge of all Latin-American affairs. Mr. Jefferson Caffery, now Assistant Secretary of State, will be named new Ambassador.

At the Department of State today no date for the transfer was given out. It is understood, however, that as soon as Mr. Welles has the new Cuban economic and financial plan sufficiently in hand to turn it over to his successor he will return to the United States.

It is intimated that Mr. Welles may become the right-hand man of Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in arranging America's program for the Pan-American Conference at Montevideo during December, 1933. Both Mr. Hull and Mr. Welles have been suggested as United States delegates.

New Cuban President Satisfied With Progress

HAVANA, Aug. 19 (AP)—Cuba looked back today on an eventful week that saw the overthrow of one régime and the establishment of another, and had confidence in the new order.

"I am satisfied with the progress of the matters of great import that have been confided to me," said President de Cespedes, referring to the reorganization of the Government, conversations with Mr. Sumner Welles, United States Ambassador, about new financial arrangements, the general restoration of order, and the partial settlement of widespread strikes.

The young administration had several irksome problems on its hands, however. A harbor strike, threats of vengeance against Machadistas and Communist agitation, particularly in Santiago were among them.

President de Cespedes has promised to outline soon his Government's financial and economic program.

It was predicted his platform would have four main points: Closer financial and economic coöperation with the United States; greater and more sympathetic attention to the problems of laborers; a complete clean-up of public life and politics, and vigorous prosecution of all miscreants under Machado; a systematic reform of the Cuban political system.

Exiled Leaders Arrive

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—Two leaders of the defunct Machado régime in Cuba arrived today in exile, while a party of anti-Machado leaders was preparing to end its exile and sail for Cuba later in the day. The arrivals were Señor Oscar B. Cintas, Cuban Ambassador to Washington under President Machado, and Señor Ramiro Guerra, former secretary of the deposed Cuban president.

Steel Agrees To Give Labor More Leeway

Code Tentatively Passed by Roosevelt Omits Open-Shop Clause

Company Unions Out

Coal Men in Snarl and Forced Agreement Is Expected to Come From Johnson

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—The climax to the most eventful week in the national recovery drive came at 1 a. m. today when Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, emerged from a conference with steel executives to announce an agreement which had been approved tentatively by the President, who has devoted this week to the task of breaking deadlocks with three of the "big five" industries which must come under the shadow of the Blue Eagle before the success of the drive can be anticipated.

At the beginning of the week the difficulties in the way of securing codes of fair competition for steel, oil and coal appeared insurmountable. Today the power of presidential influence has induced steel to capitulate on the open shop and company union questions, drafted a formula for price and production control in the strife-torn oil industry, and brought the soft coal producers to the point where they are willing to accept an Administration-written code as the only way out of their internal disagreements.

Keystone of Success

Completion of these three codes which is now a matter of a few hours, or at the most two or three days, is looked to by the Administration to guarantee the success of its vast drive for a united national economic front in the war for recovery. One of the big five, cotton textiles, has been operating under its own code for a month. The fifth is the automobile industry whose code of fair competion is now going through the hearing stage with every prospect of early completion.

Once these "big five" of American industry controlling the majority of all labor in the country are operating under codes the Administration's serious difficulties will be over. There is nothing else powerful enough to challenge NRA authority if these five have once been forced into line.

Conclusion of the dramatic night session on the steel code was an announcement by General Johnson that a substantial agreement had been reached on all controversial points. Among the provisions agreed upon were the following major points.

Provisions of Agreement

"Hours-average 40-hour week over three (3) hours period, with maximum per employee of 48 hours and six days per week. On or after Nov. 1,1933, as soon as production reaches 60 per cent capacity, the eight-hour day for all employees, except supervisory, technical and emergency employees.

"Wages—General increase of 15 per cent has been made since July 1 Minimum wages fixed in code are estimated by steel companies to exceed an average of 40 cents per hour. (This results from fact that higher minimum wages than those fixed in the code are paid to large groups of common labor)

"Code—Administration and trial period—code to be effective for 90 days as a trial period to determine effect. Provsion for three representatives of NRA to receive full information, with access to necessary records, to meet with board of directors of iron and steel institute upon administration of code and advise the President so as to provide assurance that code operation is in full compliance with the law, providing adequate protection of public interests and furnishing the basis for recommendations to the President as to continuation or modification of code after 90 days' period of trial and determination of results."

Some of the steel men insisted that all points had not been finally settled. General Johnson, however, was emphatic in his assertion that agreement had been reached on a code for submission to the President.

The tenseness of the situation within the locked doors of the conference room was evident on the faces of all who went in and out. General Johnson himself, when interrupted about midnight with a question about the oil code, came out long enough to tell the oil men they would have to wait until morning.

"Don't bother me with oil now," he pleaded, "I've got a den of lions in each room there, and I can't bother with anything else."

While steel and oil were in the course of completion, the coal problem, third of the troublesome three, reached a point where both operators and NRA officials were practically agreed that an administration-written code would be the only solution.

Cool Men in Snarl

It was learned on high authority that both parties have come to the conclusion that the difficulties involved in securing anything like an agreement among the various coal factions preclude a satisfactory result. At least 27 different codes have been submitted by various groups within the soft coal industry alone.

Meanwhile, the hearings on the automobile code were enlivened by

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Teachers Demand Full Recognition Under NRA Codes

Attitude of N. E. A. on Subject Is Matter of Criticism

Rather than protection under the wings of the NRA Eagle, public schools and teachers seem destined, according to Dr. Henry R. Linville, president of the American Federation of Teachers, "to listen to piercing shrieks and receive blows from its talons."

As a constituent part of the American Federation of Labor the teachers presented a code to the National Recovery Administration and were turned down because they were not employers and even as employees came under the jurisdiction of state and municipal authorities, with politicians their employers.

"We haven't a chance in the world of insuring the success of education under the National Recovery Act," says Dr. Linville. "No greater menace to industrial recovery could develop than the manifestation of such indifference to public education which as a social agency is the very foundation of our civilization. Selfish public officers have been undermining the essential security of our basic social industry to perpetuate their economic control and to continue to pile up personal profits, indifferent to the fate of the social services.

"Teachers are working without pay, thousands of necessary buildings are only half constructed, long-needed repairs remain uncared for, and all we hear about old-age pensions, maintenance of standards and opportunities for cultural and professional improvement, is talk. All this in the face of newspaper reports throughout the nation on 'increase in jobs and pay for industrial workers.'

"We are well aware of the possibility of the public schools' deriving direct benefit under the Recovery Act in the repair of school buildings and in the erection of much-needed new ones. But there will still remain the unsolved problem of providing the schools with competent teachers. In order that such teachers may be provided, and to provide for the upbuilding of the profession of teaching itself the American Federation of Teachers seeks to gain a hearing at least from the Recovery Administration.

"The teachers' code seeks federal sanction on seven main points, the foremost being that of a living wage. Physical conditions of school buildings should be such as will protect the safety of teachers and pupils against overcrowding, poor sanitation, and fire hazards.

"The right to establish teachers' unions and to affiliate with organized labor is another salient point and more highly qualified teachers are promised, after a probationary period of two or three years, they are insured of permanent tenure of position so long as they are competent and worthy. Opportunity is sought for cultural and professional continuance work. Lastly, the teachers desire some provision be made for their old age.

"In a country where even the profit-making corporations provide retirement for long service employees, local and state governments should not long delay acceptance of obligations to provide adequately for the retirement of faithful teachers."

B. B. C. Outgrows New Home

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Headquarters of the British radio world, Broadcasting House, which was built at a cost of £500,000, has become too small in a year. The British Broadcasting Corporation now is looking for another site on which to build an extension of its premises, both for offices and studios.

Australian Finds Signs of Water In Vast Wastes

Natives Discovered in Most Desolate Territory by Aerial Expedition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The Mackay Aerial Expedition has returned to Sydney from its survey of central and northwestern Australia with the pronouncement that of the 260,000 square miles covered about one-eighth could be described as desert whereas the remainder would carry stock with a practicable scheme of water conservation.

This is the fifth expedition which Mr. Mackay has financed himself at a cost of several thousands of pounds. Two airplanes were used by the expedition which was supported by an efficient ground organization.

On his return Mr. Mackay said he was convinced his outlay was more than justified by the work done in the cause of exploration and by the fact that a vast territory had been made more widely known. Stock raising and mining, he said, were the hope of the area covered. In country where one would not imagine a human being could live one found natives—a clear indication that water must be there. The country, he added, would one day carry stock in a fairly big way.

"One has to go into the heart of Australia to appreciate the enormous size of this continent," said Mr. Mackay. "If a man were looking for gold out there, for example, he would feel antlike in his smallness. Central Australia will never carry a big population. What is aboriginal reserve of the country that we surveyed should be left as such, since it is essential, I think, to isolate the blacks from the whites if the former are not to disappear as a race. I propose to make a full report to the Federal Government."

Another member of the expedition said that among the party's discoveries was a chain of dry salt lakes, about 70 miles long.

New University Library in China To Seat 1000 Readers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Construction was begun this summer upon the largest university library in China, to accommodate the 1500 students of National Central University at Nanking. The university's present library, designed only 10 years ago, already has proved inadequate, and the new building will provide seats for 1000 readers.

The library at Tsing Hua University at Peiping, which seats 600, previously had the largest accommodation. The National Library at Peiping seats only 280. The new building also will be open to students of other universities in Nanking and to the public.

The growth of libraries in China is very recent. Less than 25 years ago there was no university or public library of any size in the country. Now every university and middle school has a moderate-sized library, and the demand is increasing every year. The fact is significant that the newest library also will be the largest.

'Autobus College' of Kansas Studies History of Montreal 'On the Spot'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Autobus College of the University of Wichita, Kan., a motorcade carrying 700 students, arrived here on its eleventh summer semester. Traveling in four sections, a day apart, the college is scattered through Quebec, somewhere in Ontario, and partly just outside Montreal West.

Each division carries 170 to 180 students. The college is as complete an institution as its nomad nature could allow it to be. There is a full staff of officers of instruction, a commissariat department in cafeteria buses, and an accommodation squad, who secure camp sites, etc. Tents sprang up like magic on the arrival of the college here, and contingents of young women kept arriving to occupy the tents. Mere man is in the minority, the males being 10 per cent of the enrollment.

The college autobuses started out from Wichita and came up through Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Virginia, Maryland, the New England States, and into Quebec. From here the students proceed through Ontario to Detroit, then to Chicago, and back to Kansas.

Besides the knowledge to be gained by traveling the open roads and camping amongst strange people in strange towns, courses are being taken in history, geography, biology, sociology and journalism. The students elect one of these courses, the successful completion of which entitles them to a three-hour credit at the university.

Miss Marie Graham, dean of women, stated in an interview that the students arise with the birds at five a. m. and the autobus college is on the road by six. Lectures are held in the open.

History was studied on the spot in Montreal where the actual history was made, and to travelers like these geography comes natural. "Students may not find sermons in stones but evidently they see good in everything. They are a care-free lot covering 270 miles without any trouble," said Miss Graham.

The teaching staff is 50 per cent from the university, the rest from outside. The men driving the buses are all students, some of them graduates. Enrollment in the traveling college is not restricted to students at the university. Practically every state in the Union is represented. Two examinations are written during the tour, and a term paper at the end of the trip.

Danish Minister Issues Farmer Strike Warning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—Warning against taking part in any strike that would be likely to affect the nation's power of production has been issued to Danish workers by Mr. C. T. Zahle, Danish Minister of Justice. Severe measures will be taken against anyone involved in any form of violence or unlawfully inciting in any way.

The warning followed a threatened strike among farmers belonging to the "Farmers' Society" in South Jutland, who have discussed a plan for making their cream into butter themselves, instead of sending it to the company's dairies, on account of the present low price given for butter.

Rhodesia Plans To Utilize Power Of Victoria Falls

Plant Must Not Despoil Natural Beauty of Great Cataract

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVINGSTONE, N. Rhodesia—A scheme to generate electricity in Northern Rhodesia by water power from the Victoria Falls, provided that the beauty of the falls themselves shall in no way be impaired, has been approved by the Government.

All through the discussions of plans for the project the Northern Rhodesian Government has emphasized the necessity, and indeed the Government's determination, to preserve the beauty of the falls.

It is understood that the agreement requires the water-power company to submit all plans to the Government, and that no works can be erected without the Government's sanction. The quantity of water that may be diverted at any one time will be limited, and a special condition will operate when the flow of water drops below a certain quantity.

The scheme as thus far disclosed shows a generating station at the Silent Pool, which is well away from the lip of the Fall, and is said not to intrude into any view from popular vantage points.

Forestry Camps To Remain Open

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 — The Civilian Conservation Corps Camps will be kept at their full strength of 314,000 men during the winter, President Roosevelt has announced. Preparation or the winter season will mean the removal of about 450 of the 1450 camps from snow areas to new locations in non-snow areas.

A personal message will be sent to each member of the corps by the President appealing to him to take a job at home if he can find one at the end of his first six months' enrollment, in order that his place may be filled by someone who was not lucky enough to get in the corps before. Enrollment for another six months will be open to any boys who, after an honest trial, are unable to find jobs. Most of the enlistments expire between Oct. 1 and Nov. 15, although some are not up until January, 1934.

The President said that enough money was available to carry through the extended program. Title will be cleared on some of the recently purchased lands in southern regions and men put to work there as soon as possible.

Seabury Praises Fusion's Program, Attacks Tammany

Leaves on Trip to Europe but Will Return to Fight Wigwam

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—Judge Samuel Seabury, head and front of the drive to turn Tammany government out of City Hall, is on his way to Europe today for a holiday that will not return him to America until Oct. 1—the eve of the city mayoralty campaign—when he will lead independent forces in one of the hardest battles the Wigwam has had to face in its century of city power. Judge Seabury is accompanied by his wife and nephew, Mr. William Northrup.

He leaves the city, successful after weeks of effort, in molding a cohesive Fusion force back of one of the most uncompromisingly "new deal" mayoralty slates which has ever been drawn up to oppose the Tiger, and his parting words were an appeal to all those in sympathy with the Fusion cause to "help and share in the honor of freeing this city from the grip of the quasicriminal organization which now controls it."

"The great task of the Fusion movement," he said, "is to rehabilitate the credit of this city, which has been grievously impaired by the waste and corruption of Tammany Hall. In this campagin, Tammany relies only on the supposed strength of its organization. It believes this organization to be so strong that the people are powerless to overthrow it. In this view Tammany is mistaken.

The people have at hand in the Fusion ticket which has been named a weapon which will enable them to destroy the corrupt machine that his misgoverned the city and plundered its taxpayers. I hope that those who are in sympathy with the Fusion cause and with the effort to expel Tammany Hall from power will get in touch with the Fusion organizations, either Republican or City Party, in the districts where they live."

Referring to the Tammany 1933 mayoralty lineup, this foe of the Wigwam who wiped out the James J. Walker mayoralty by his disclosures as counsel in the city-wide inquiry, said the Tammany group, "convicted of waste, extravagance and corruption, hope to avoid being held responsible for their misgovernment by coming forward with a ticket made up of new names."

"The new names which are substituted, however," he said, "signify only the same old corrupt Tammany; they are but new masks behind which Curry, McCooey and the rest of the sinister crew are still operating."

In contradistinction to this, the Fusion ticket that has been named, he continued, is the result of an "unselfish spirit of coöperation between Democrats and Republicans of every group or faction, regardless of existing differences."

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Things Present

Yellow journalism and the gangster are closely linked as the reader will observe on the Editorial Page in the excerpts from an address before the International Association of Police Chiefs at Chicago.

The Interior Decorations and Antiques Page carries a friendly debate on present-day decorative design. One writer believes that modern styles in home furnishings are a passing fancy, another declares they will become as enduring as those of Chippendale and Louis XV. Read both articles and form your own opinion.

The map on the inside back page summarizes the news of the week.

Are you a victim of habit? Some find pleasure, or real, or exercise, or contentment in them, as the reader will find by reading "The Flight From Habit" on The Home Forum Page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the News or Art, Music, and the Theater page, the Children's page, Pict-O-Grams, Vacation Vocations, and more Hymnal Notes.

Mountaineer at 72 Makes First Trip To Town—Now He Wants to Live There

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MURPHEY, N. C.—Edward Valentine Gladstone lived 72 years on his mountain farm within 13 miles of Murphey and never saw a town, an automobile or a movie until last Friday.

Venturing from his rural retreat came about by chance and he was somewhat reluctant to go, but now he is talking about buying an automobile and moving to town so he can see the film dramas when he pleases.

Fate decreed that Gladstone go to a mountain mill to have some corn ground just as J. H. Voyles and D. A. Silvey of Murphey drove up in their automobile.

"I'd kinda like to see that town," the farmer said wistfully.

The city dwellers invited him to return with them for a visit and he finally agreed after much persuasion. But they had a hard time getting him into the automobile. He said he was afraid it would jump down the mountain side.

Once in town, Farmer Gladstone took to urban ways and liked them. The town's leading citizens outdid themselves to entertain him.

He was guest of honor at a hotel dinner that night and then his host drove him home to give a full report to Willie May, his 40-year-old daughter who says she has never been more than three miles from the farm.

Now he has concluded his plan of living has been wrong and he is going to change things.

"Maybe I've been making a mistake," he said. "A town is pretty good. Maybe I better get one of these autos and move in."

Labor Is Refused NRA Board Seats Leaders Declare

Council Forms in Lawrence to Defend 'Rights' of Working Man

Labor in Massachusetts made good its threat.

Dissatisfaction over the employer-weighted NRA arbitration group and refusal of authorities to concede labor representation has resulted in the formation of an all-employee council in Lawrence.

This fact was made known by Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor today.

Not only has the Lawrence committee been started, but, Mr. Watts said, in the event of the continuation of "stacked committees," the federation will be constrained to urge a formation of such councils in all its local unions ignoring entirely the officially constituted committees.

On every echo of labor's expressed opposition to employer domination, word came that the Chamber of Commerce was to take over the work of interpreting codes for employers in municipal Boston. This means practically that the chamber will become a unit of the NRA.

Employers Dominant

The predominance of employer control continued to be manifest in the report that the Massachusetts state board is organizing, through chambers of commerce and boards of trade in outside communities, subcommittees to handle the work locally.

Mr. Watt, in amplifying his viewpoint, said the average worker will not go to employer committees. He expressed hope that the essential consolidation to make these new concepts work will be supplied in time.

Recovery Board at Work

The recovery board will not vacation this week-end. It will intensify its efforts to force the house-to-house and store-to-store campaign checking on blue eagle holders and promoting consumer unity in patronage for these holders. The district committee will contact the state board and initiate the drive through them.

The purpose of this campaign will be threefold. First it will check whether or not an employer has the "Blue Eagle"; secondly, if having the insigne, the employer has added men, shortened hours, and increased pay rolls; and finally, consumers will be enlisted in a solid phalanx of "Blue Eagle" buyers.

The number of men under blue-eagle banners moved on toward a million as the recovery headquarters announced that by Friday night 653,126 New England workers were under the code. The total agreements signed numbered 76,245 Friday with 4000 additional contracts estimated for today.

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Roosevelt Calls It a Week

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 19

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, heading back to his Hyde Park, N. Y., home tonight, winds up a week of rapid action in the capital. Here are some of the things he did since arriving last Saturday after touring civilian conservation camps on his way:

Dispatched warships to Cuba to lend moral support to new Government.

Saw Cuban revolutionary situation satisfactorily settled and withdrew armed vessels.

Took personal leadership of drive to bring great basic industries into line with Blue Eagle.

Obtained agreement to steel code.

Made known his intention of personally administering code for warring oil industry.

Moved to coördinate NRA, public works, farm aid and relief programs in conferences with aides.

Decided to abandon a number of army posts in interests of economy.

Stimulated farm refinancing and other agricultural relief activities of Federal Government.

Received recommendations from Democratic currency expansion advocates in Congress that he use his inflation powers, but did not commit himself, meanwhile keeping an eye on price charts.

Noted with satisfaction reports of increase in factory employment and pay rolls.

Decided to keep Civilian Conservation Corps at full strength for winter.

Arranged to have Mr. Sumner Welles, Ambassador at Havana, and Mr. Jefferson Caffery, Assistant Secretary of State, change places when Cuban situation quiets further.

Decided to appoint Mr. Hal Sevier of Corpus Christi, Texas, Ambassador to Chile.

Made arrangements to open Latin American United States reciprocal tariff agreements.

Coal Strike Settled By NRA Official

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Aug. 19—The last vestige of the recent coal strike in western Pennsylvania disappeared from the Allegheny County fields today, as more than 1000 striking miners prepared to return to work at the Pittsburgh Coal Company's Montour Mine No. 10 at Library.

Settlement of the differences between the coal company and the miners was effected by Mr. Elmer P. Andrews, investigator for the National Recovery Administration, who arrived here yesterday from Uniontown, where, he said, he was confident all misunderstandings would soon be ironed out.

As a result of Mr. Andrews' conferences here with company officials and representatives of the United Mine Workers of America, union-elected check weighmen are to be recognized by the operators and Mr. William Bell, president of the union's local at the mine, is to be taken back as a coal cutter. Mr. Bell had insisted he was discharged by the coal company for his union activities, and this the officials denied.

Millions in Projects Considered by State

The first specific list of public works projects, amounting to $5,500,000, was published today. More than twoscore projects, which leaped to birth through the impulse of the public works section of the National Recovery Act, are on the list, which, according to Dr. Henry LeFavour, chairman of the State Emergency Public Works Commission, will be heard next Wednesday.

Following the public hearing, the commission will either approve or disapprove the projects and the list, approved, then will be sent to the Governor. If the Governor approves it, the list will then be submitted to the Federal Public Works Board, which is headed by Mr. Alvan T. Fuller, former Governor.

The projects include: Free dormitories at the Norfolk State Prison colony; troop headquarters at Framingham; improvements at Massachusetts State College; fire protection installation at State Prison, Massachusetts Reformatory, Reformatory for Women, and State Farm; and a bridge over Pines River between Revere and Lynn.

New England Foresters Win National Prizes

BAR HARBOR, Maine, Aug. 19—It has been announced that the 154th Civilian Conservation Camp Company, stationed at Acadia National Park, Bar Harbor, Maine, has been selected as the outstanding C. C. C. unit in Maine. With five other New England companies it has been recommended by Gen. Fox Connor, commanding general First Corps Area, for the award of the prizes offered to the nine best companies of the country.

Mr. John Callan O'Laughlin, publisher of the Army and Navy Journal, offered the prizes and it is the intention of the War Department to order the commanders of the nine winning companies of the corps to Washington for the presentation of the awards.

Work Agencies Set Up In Massachusetts

Labor facilities for the new state and municipal program of public works have been taken care of.

When the great reservoir of man power is tapped in the near future, 10 Massachusetts cities will act as ducts for handling the stream of workers, Newburyport, Northampton, Pittsfield, New Bedford, Newton, Greenfield, Westfield, Woburn, Cambridge and Newton are the cities selected where the reëployment agencies are to be located.

Machado Leaving Nassau

NASSAU, N. P., Aug. 19 (AP)—Gerardo Machado, deposed and exiled President of Cuba, prepared today to leave the hotel at which he has stayed since arriving here last Sunday, and it was believed he would take the steamship Franconia for Bermuda tonight.

Steel Code Accepted On Tentative Basis

(Continued from Page 1)

the same issue which has been so prominent in the case of steel, that of the open shop. The industry's traditional stand for the open shop came up against an NRA opposition morally strengthened by success against the steel executives on this same point and stopped like a bullet against a rock.

While these developments were making history in the almost frantic turmoil of NRA headquarters a serious problem arose in an announcement issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration which materially affects the whole recovery drive and might easily cause it to fail unless a prompt solution is found.

Textile Men Concerned

Information received by agricultural administration officials indicated that the cotton textile industry is seriously concerned lest the increased costs of production brought about by compliance with the terms of their code of fair competition, plus the cotton processing tax of 4.2 cents a pound imposed by the agricultural administration, will force their prices up so far that consumption will fall off and they will be forced to close their mills.

The cotton leaders are quoted as saying that they could face either of the two sources of increased costs alone, but that the combination of the two is more than they can stand. It is claimed that there has already been evidence of a buyers' strike in the face of too-rapidly rising prices.

The adjustment administration, in view of these charges, announced that "it is seriously considering calling a hearing under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, at which representatives of the textile industry will be called as witnesses and asked to testify to these facts under oath, at the same time presenting their books for examination."

It is plain, it is contended here, that if the textile industry can make good its claim, that the things the Government is forcing it to do are destroying its business, compelling a shutdown and throwing people out of jobs, other industries will come forward with the same claim, and if they, too, prove it, the elaborate recovery scheme might go to pieces.

As far as the cotton textile industry is concerned, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration does not believe it can make good its case, and certainly not on the sole ground of the processing tax.

The position of the agricultural group is that the complainants will be given a hearing and every opportunity to present facts so that no snap judgment will be taken. But at the same time on the face of things at present they think their wall should be addressed to the NRA for the reason that their calculations show increased costs to the manufacturer are as 10 cents for the processing tax to 30 cents for the hours and wages requirements of the NRA.

Yale Asks to Erect Six New Buildings

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 18 (AP)—Yale University applied today for a permit to erect the six new buildings of Berkeley College, at a cost of $1,300,000. The group will consist of four dormitories, a residence and an administration building. The plans were submitted by Marc Eidlitz & Son, Inc. of New York, contractors, and Mr. James Gamble Rogers of New York, architect.

The buildings will be similar in general architectural design to the other colleges at Yale, and will be located on the site of the Berkeley Oval, a group of structures which were razed recently.

Events Tonight

Events Sunday

Exhibition of paintings of Alice R. Hardwick, Hardwick Studio, 21 River Road, Annisquam, all day, through Aug. 26.

Air meet, opening by Wiley Post, round-the-world flier, Metropolitan Airport, Norwood, 2:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Blarney Kiss," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:50, 9:30 p. m.
Tremont—"Camille," 8:30 p. m.
Paramount—"Captured," 1:05, 4:42, 7:25, 9:50 p. m.
Fenway—"Captured," 3:22, 4:53, 7:34, 9:55 p. m.
Loew's State—"The Masquerader," 12:30, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10:05 p. m.
Metropolitan—"The Devil's in Love," 3:00, 5:00, 7:35, 10:35 p. m.

Events Monday

Children's Museum of Boston: Meeting, Summer Tree Club, 10; illustrated lecture on "The Marvels of Insect Life," 3.

Exhibition of paintings by Alice R. Hardwick, Hardwick Studio, 21 River Road, Annisquam, all day, through Aug. 25.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Alona," 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40 p. m.
Tremont—"Camille," 8:30 p. m.
Paramount—"Captured," 9:00, 11:45 a. m., 2:02, 4:42, 7:15, 9:50 p. m.
Fenway—"Captured," 3:22, 4:53, 7:34, 9:55 p. m.
Loew's State—"The Masquerader," 12:30, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10:05 p. m.
Metropolitan—"The Devil's in Love," 11:00 a. m., 2:00, 5:00, 7:35, 10:35 p. m.

Workers Joyful Over Changes In Southern Mills

Textile Code Hastens Steps Toward Planning for Leisure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GASTONIA, N. C.—A little more than one week of actual operation under the new textile code has wrought many changes in the textile industry in and around Gastonia, fine combed yarn manufacturing center of America.

The most striking change—and it has been wrought almost entirely since the code went into effect July 17—is the sudden change in the attitude of the approximately 25,000 operatives employed in the 104 textile plants in Gaston County.

The attitude of the operatives that once embraced effrontery, discontent and jealousy of mill owners and operators has now become one of confidence, faith and optimism. The magic name of Franklin D. Roosevelt is on every tongue. Many of the operatives do not, of course, understand the intricate measures of the code. What they do understand, however, is that their pay envelopes will contain increased wages and that their hours have been shortened to such an extent that they are able to indulge in social and recreational activities for which formerly they had neither the time nor the money. Good feeling and good will are in evidence on every hand.

The operatives are now working only five eight-hour days a week. Thus they have leisure throughout Saturday and Sunday entirely and 16 hours leisure time on other days. Formerly most of the mills in Gaston County operated on a 55-hour week basis, some of them running as high as 60 and 70 hours a week.

Enjoy Code's Effects

Already, in anticipation of their increased wages, they are boosting trade to an almost unbelievable briskness. Saturday the streets and stores of Gastonia, Belmont and other towns in the county were packed and jammed from opening time until the closing hours with endless streams of buyers. Next week, with new enlarged pay envelopes in the hands of the operatives, an even larger crowd of buyers is anticipated.

There has been a change, too, in the attitude of owners and operators of the mills. Many of them, before actual formulation of the code, when important details were still unsettled, were bitterly against it. Others were in favor of the general idea but feared a ruinously high wage scale or the incorporation in the code of some other provision that would prove so disastrous to manufacturers as to cause many plants to shut down.

However, since actual formulation of the code, by an industrial committee that evidently had the welfare of both operatives and manufacturers at heart, there are few, if any, manufacturers to be found who do not express enthusiastic approval of the code.

Anticipates Big Revival

Mr. A. G. Myers, well-known Gastonia textile executive and banker, who has been among the small group of manufacturers who have maintained for years that the textile industry should pay higher wages and work shorter hours, said recently in a personal interview that the new program, in his opinion, will result in "a revival of business such as none of us has ever seen."

Mr. Myers estimated that operation under the new code will add approximately $24,000 to $28,000 to the monthly pay roll of Textiles, Inc., alone.

Officials of the Loray Mills, controlled and operated by the Manville Jenckes interests, one of the largest tire-fabric manufacturing plants in the South, report enthusiasm over operation under the new code in all phases of their activity.

The Loray mill employs approximately 2500 operatives at the present time who will draw their first increased wages under the new code this week.

Loray officials report that one effect the new code has had at their plant is to increase the demand for skilled labor. Otherwise, the labor situation, as regards taking on or letting off operatives, remains practically unchanged.

"Quality" of Labor

One of the best developments resulting from the new code is the raising of quality of textile labor. Graduates of Gastonia High School, and some college graduates are employed in mills here since the new wage level has become effective. Three or four years ago such people would have looked askance at the idea of working in a cotton mill.

Mr. Stewart W. Cramer, operator of large mills at Cramerton and a member of the national textile industry committee, points out two immediately apparent advantages of operation under the new code: A return to operators on capital investment and a wage level that will tremendously increase buying power throughout the South.

It has been estimated by leading textile executives here that the new code will boost textile pay rolls $375,000 a week in North Carolina.

Mr. G. R. Gillespie, Loray director of recreational and educational activities, points out that plans for taking care of operatives' leisure are already under way. Enlarged playground facilities for children are being provided. Various social and entertainment activities are being offered. These activities include chaperoned dances at community clubs, dramatic presentations, minstrel shows, boxing exhibitions and other events scheduled weekly.

Such clubs provide all operatives, boys and girls, men and women, with opportunities to enjoy themselves socially and to enjoy wholesome recreational activities.

One of the best developments under the new régime is the chance operatives will have for educational advantages. Many local companies plan to offer operatives ample opportunity for bettering themselves along educational lines.

His Cotton Crop Started Career

The Christian Science Monitor

Wiley Post Beside "Winnie Mae"

In Boston's Two Capitols

Saga of Lomasney

Political history will be the richer for a record of the career of Martin Lomasney, who just passed on. His will stipulated that the saga of his political rise shall be published.

♪ ♪ ♪

Election torches will flare in that saga, the bediamite uproar of the caucus will resound, the devious byways of the political preference will wind, and Lomasney will emerge . . . his feet in the top soil of ward politics, his head somehow raised above the merely political level.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dynamic Mr. McGrady

"I was never enamored with the quiet places; I have always sought the tumult and the struggle."

This is the autobiographical statement of the newly appointed Assistant Secretary of Labor, Mr. Edward F. McGrady, at the recent convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

♪ ♪ ♪

Entering the labor movement in a Boston printers' union, McGrady has ever climbed through threatening weather. But now he has emerged into a storm that shakes the very peaks of the nation's economic and social system, set under thunder heads of threatening labor clashes. McGrady, it can be said, has found the last word in the elements of choosing.

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Plum Dish Plumbed

Will James Roosevelt or Senator David Walsh preside over the plum dish in Massachusetts? This is the question that may be solved when Senator Walsh and President Roosevelt hold their expected powwow.

♪ ♪ ♪

Those who believe the plum dish will be restored to the senior Senator base their views on the fact that appointments of the United States Marshal, Immigration Commissioner and District Attorney are being held up.

Others believe Postmaster-General Farley and President Roosevelt will go right on dishing out plums through Jimmy to proven Roosevelt men. Why placate the Smith forces, when they cannot be won over? This is believed the view of the Administration.

♪ ♪ ♪

Who Controls Beer?

All is by no means unreliefved harmony in the administration of beer sales in Massachusetts. At least 15 false notes have been sounded in the wet harmony. The state alcoholic beverage control committee has already received 15 to 20 complaints from retailers not granted licenses by local boards.

♪ ♪ ♪

Fitchburg's local commission has flouted a state decision by refusing to grant a license to Richard F. Hanks, after the state unit upheld his appeal. The commission may plump its problem on the attorney-general's desk.

♪ ♪ ♪

Beer Taps Wealth

In the meantime, the Massachusetts beer river is still flowing. A state official revealed that from April through July about $1,500,000 has been locked up in city and state treasuries through taxes and licenses. This is based on reports from 227 of the 355 cities and towns. The local treasurers have kept $1,097,000 for retail licenses.

The State has received $201,700 for wholesale and brewery licenses, $189,890 in $1 taxes on every 31 gallons of beer. The tax figure for July runs to approximately $75,000, whereas in April it reached $31,708.

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Fog Stops Mayor

A low ceiling and poor visibility kept Mayor James M. Curley and his son, Leo, cooling their heels at the East Boston airport this morning. They are en route to the Balsgrade Lake region, where the Mayor's daughter, Mary, is vacationing.

Find a 'Hobby,' Farm Women Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 19—"Get a hobby, and ride it," was the advice given several hundred farm women of New Hampshire, gathered here in annual session, by Mr. Thomas Dreier, chairman of the New Hampshire Development Commission. The suggestion was made in answer to a query as to how best break up the general routine of the housewife too busy to leave the cares of the household for a day of rest and refreshment and occasional relaxation.

"It is safe to say there will be more hobbies on the New Hampshire farm hereafter," said Mr. Dreier, after outlining some of the methods that might be followed as a break in the average daily routine of farm life.

Illustrative of his point Mr. Dreier told interesting experiences that have come under his observation since he first assumed the chairmanship of the state commission. Among these were transforming an ancient corn crib on the Dreier farm into a museum of art, a barn turned into a museum of natural history, and entering a vocation of repairing antiques.

Boscawen and Webster To Hold Bicentennial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Boscawen, the birthplace of Daniel Webster, and its sister town, Webster, are holding a joint bicentennial celebration Aug. 20 to 23. All exercises are to be held in the village center of Boscawen, settled in 1733 and taking its name from Admiral Lord Edward Boscawen, victor in the siege and capture of Louisburg in the French and Indian Wars.

One of the features of the exercises will be the dedication of a bronze tablet on which are engraved the names of those whom American history has honored. Former townspeople on this list will include: Gen. John Adams Dix, Secretary of the Treasury; Gov. Moody Currier, noted philanthropist; Charles Carleton Coffin, author; William Pitt Fessenden, Secretary of the Treasury; Lucia Ames Mead, leader of civic reform, and Ezekial Webster, noted New England jurist and publicist.

Medford Does Its Part

The city of Medford is anticipating recovery. A communication from Mrs. Theresa A. St. Denis, chairman of the Medford Board of Public Welfare, announces the city is instituting a drive to obtain work for about 350 men and women now carried on its welfare rolls. "It is our desire to make these worthy persons self-supporting before the snow flies," Mrs. St. Denis says.

Daring Stunts Set For Brockton Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass., Aug. 19—"Dare-devils Congress" will meet at the Brockton Fair on Friday afternoon, Sept. 15. Miss Mary Wiggins, premier movie stunt girl, will reproduce many of the daring acts that have made her famous as a double for Hollywood stars.

Another feature will be the staging of a train wreck between two full-sized locomotives in a head-on collision at 50 miles an hour with engineers and firemen leaping before the crash. Other members of the congress will stage stunts ranging from automobile and plane crashes to the setting off of a gigantic fireworks act entitled the "Burning of Rome," in which Nero is portrayed fiddling while the palaces go up in flames.

Brockton's fair this year will be a seven-day affair instead of five and in addition to the galaxy of thrilling stunts it will retain all the traditional agricultural fair background with the usual harness and running races, track and field meets, beauty show, dog, horse, poultry and homes shows, a food fair and exhibit of queer animals.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; slightly cooler; gentle shifting winds, mostly west or northwest.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy; possibly showers on Cape tonight; slightly cooler; Sunday fair.

Maine: Cloudy and showers on the coast, cooler in the west portion tonight; Sunday fair.

Rest of New England: Partly cloudy and slightly cooler tonight; Sunday fair.

Atlantic Shops: Somewhat overcast, possibly showers tonight; Sunday partly cloudy.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	76	86	Montreal	62	74
Bismarck	64	84	Nantucket	72	78
Boston	72	82	New Orleans	74	88
Buffalo	66	78	New York	72	78
Calgary	64	82	Norfolk, Va.	72	84
Charleston	72	88	North Platte	60	86
Chicago	64	68	Philadelphia	74	82
Cincinnati	62	84	Phoenix, Ariz.	92	102
Denver	64	82	Pittsburgh	66	80
Eastport, Me.	60	68	Portland, Me.	66	72
Hatteras	82	86	Raleigh	70	94
Honolulu, T.H.	...	...	St. Louis	64	84
7p.m. Aug. 18	...	...	Minneapolis	52	76
Helena, Mont.	48	84	Salt Lake City	60	78
Huron, S. D.	62	80	San Francisco	54	62
Jacksonville	76	88	Santa Fe, N.M.	54	78
Kansas City	66	84	Seattle	52	72
Key West	80	84	Tampa	72	88
Los Angeles	62	82	Washington	72	88
Memphis	74	88			
Miami, Fla.	80	92	Williston, N.D.	52	80

A—9 a. m. Aug. 19.
B—Maximum Aug. 18.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 11:24 p. m., Sunday 11:34 a. m.
Height of tides 7.4 feet, 8.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:11 p. m.

Boston to Give Wiley Post Hero's Welcome at Airport

As Farm Boy, He Laid Down Cotton Hoe to Inspect Early Auto and Thereby Started on Career Climaxed by Girdling the Globe

Boston is waiting for Wiley Post. The flying globe-girdler will land at the Boston Airport at 3 p. m. tomorrow for an overnight visit on his national air tour. The chunky Oklahoman will ride the road that Boston reserves for flying heroes.

The Governor, the Mayor, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd and other notables will participate in an official welcome. From the airport, the flier's route leads to Maverick Square, Eastern Avenue, Chelsea Square, Broadway to Charlestown, Haymarket Square, Devonshire Street, State, Court, Tremont and Park Streets. The official exercises will be concluded with a few short speeches at the Parkman Bandstand.

This will be Boston's first opportunity to see the flier whose solo flight around the world set a record for speed and endurance. Post's rise from an Oklahoma cotton farm to fame in aviation is still a lively subject for discussion among his western relatives and friends.

Hoe Handle Days

Reminiscing about Wiley's career since the day he swapped a hoe handle for a joy stick, his brother, James, observed the other day that "Wiley had an ambition that none of us could sympathize with. . . ."

Not that Wiley was a bad child, it was just because he was far happier when his fingers were covered with grease, fooling with the innards of a gasoline engine, than when he was pulling bolls of cotton from the stalks.

Wiley's distaste for the family farm, near Lawton, Okla., while in a sense passive, reached enthusiastic proportions at times, his brother recalls. But in spite of his dislike for farm chores, Wiley always did his share of the work until the time came when he learned that there was something beside farms, cotton, hoes, plows and milk buckets.

The boy, who as a man has circled the globe far faster than Jules Verne in his fancy ever imagined, one day lifted his head from the task of cotton chopping and became interested in an automobile. It had stopped, for lack of fuel, near the Post home. The youngster, who possibly had been dreaming as he chopped at the cotton plants, tossed his hoe aside and went to study the strange machine.

It was a crude affair, one of the first. But Wiley had found something that interested him although the contraption was a far cry from his good ship the Winnie Mae.

Farm to Mechanics' School

Wiley became interested in motors from the inspection of that stalled automobile in front of his house. He wanted to understand the motors of such contraptions. He wanted to leave home and enter a Kansas City mechanics' school. But his father tried hard to get him to stay and did so by giving Wiley a portion of the cotton land where he could farm all by himself and have all the profits.

Strangely, Wiley jumped at the chance. But he had an idea. He worked diligently and continually at his cotton. He raised the best cotton in the area that year. It was sold for a good price. Then came the realization to the family of why he had worked so hard at something he didn't like, according to his brother.

Wiley took the money, enrolled in the auto mechanics' school at Kansas City and was only gone six months when back he came a full-fledged gasoline motor mechanic. Thereafter followed several years of working as a mechanic, then in the oil fields, then with a taxicab company merely because he could get a job at Postfield, Okla., where army airplane fliers were stationed. Here his attention centered on flying.

His first flying experience was with Burill Tibbs of Norman, Okla. The two made up a barnstorming tour, going in an old plane which Tibbs owned. They made expenses—sometimes. Everything went well until they came back to the Post home town. Wiley had been making the parachute jumps on the tour while Tibbs piloted. Wiley's father heard of the proposed parachute jump at the home town and went down to the bank where Wiley had deposited his parachute (for fear his father might get it) and there Wiley's jump was prevented. The elder Post had gotten the 'chute. This didn't deter Wiley, however, according to his school-teacher brother James. The barnstorming tour continued after the youthful pair had garnered another parachute.

Meets Future Backer

Later, Wiley worked in the Seminole, Okla., oil fields where a reckless drive with a sledge hammer slivered a splinter from a steel pipe which flew into one of Wiley's eyes. But, by the accident, he was prepared to go further in aviation. He purchased a small plane with his employee's compensation money and started barnstorming on his own. He visited small towns, fairs and carried passengers and did stunts.

Shortly after came Wiley's biggest advancement at this time. He had met, on his tours, Mr. F. C. Hall, an oil man in Chickasha, Okla. The oil business blossomed, especially for Hall and Briscoe. Mr. Hall decided he needed a plane so that he could get around faster. So he purchased a plane and hired Wiley Post as pilot. One of the first trips ended upside down in a Texas hayfield during a storm. This stifled Hall's aviation enthusiasm for a while.

After this, Post worked in California as test pilot on Lockheed planes and drove one in the national air derby. Then he drove a mail route in old Mexico. Here Hall again found him, and offered him a job as pilot of a new Lockheed, which Hall had purchased. Wiley took the job with the proviso that he be allowed to enter the plane in races.

That was in 1929. The ship that Hall bought under Wiley's direction, from the factory in California, was the Winnie Mae. Post had the wings specially set on this ship for faster speed. Since this little job, done at Wiley's direction, he has continued to set speed records. He won the national air derby in 1930 and with $7500 prize money helped finance his flight with Harold Gatty.

"Yes, Wiley had an ambition we couldn't sympathize with," according to his brother. "But the whole family understands now that he just wanted to do something that he liked."

Legion Pledges To Back President And NRA 100 P. C.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Aug. 19 (AP)—A resolution pledging 100 per cent support to President Roosevelt and the NRA was adopted today by the resolutions committee of the Massachusetts department, American Legion, at its fifteenth annual convention here.

A majority of the resolutions dealt with purely Legion matters. One, which was defeated in committee, asked that the Crosscup-Pishon Post of Boston, be censured further for its stand on national economy measures as affecting veterans. The post automatically will be restored to good standing in the department at the close of the business session. It was suspended several months ago.

Dissension in the executive committee of the Massachusetts department of American Legion over the actions of the committee in regard to the Crosscup-Pishon post and the federal economy bill broke out on the floor of the fifteenth annual convention here yesterday.

The break, which caused the first burst of fireworks in the convention, came when Mr. Coleman C. Cullen, past commander of the Boston metropolitan firemen's post of the Legion placed the name of Mr. Charles F. McCarthy, deputy city auditor of Boston, in nomination for the office of treasurer to succeed Mr. John D. Crowley of Cambridge.

El Dorado Pipe Co. Will Vote

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—Stockholders of the Shreveport El Dorado Pipe Line Company will vote on Aug. 21 on a plan for a partial distribution of the assets.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Now all of them—
Chevrolet
Pontiac
Olds
Buick
Cadillac—La Salle—GMC

The "General Tire" goes a long way to make friends.

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Spain Prepares To Sign Soviet Trade Agreement

But Right-Wingers Assert Such Accord Would Hurt Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Appointment of ambassadors and inception of negotiations for the conclusion of a commercial treaty between Spain and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is expected shortly following the diplomatic recognition of the Soviet by Spain, at the end of July.

Restoration of official relations between the two countries has had a mixed reception here. The Socialists are jubilant. Comment in the remaining government organ El Liberal, is reserved, however, and the right wing press sounds grave warnings. One newspaper describes the recognition as a "diplomatic adventure."

Has Spain, where the present régime is only two years old, developed sufficiently as a democratic republic to make safe the recognition of a Communist state and the consequent closer relationship between the two peoples? This is the question to which moderate and conservative opinion demand an answer.

Economic interests in Spain, particularly coal and orange growing, will be adversely affected by the extension of trade relations, right-wingers also assert, and add that while Spain buys 40,000,000 gold pesetas' worth of Soviet oil, the U. S. S. R. takes from Spain produce worth only a quarter of that amount. Moderate Republicans point to the Soviet ban on the acquisition of land by aliens in Russia and ask whether the Government will dare to impose a similar restriction on Russians coming to Spain.

The strongest opposition to the recognition comes from the Roman Catholics. They contend that recognition of the Soviet is merely a Socialist gesture, based more on a desire to make public the extreme left tendencies of the Government, and particularly of the Socialists, than on a need of diplomatic relations.

On the other hand, it is apparent that the recognition fulfills the wishes of many enlightened Spaniards, who consider relations with U. S. S. R. as of the utmost importance. Russian culture under the Soviets excites a definite interest in Spain, and only recently the Society of Friends of Russia was formed, with many of the highest intellects in the country as members, and with its avowed object an attempt to understand the "great work" going on in that country.

Commercially, the Government confidently expects to obtain concessions benefiting Spain. The U. S. S. R. as a market for Spanish industrial and agricultural products, particularly fruit, is an aspect of the question which has been stressed by the Minister of Industry and Commerce, Señor José F. Roca.

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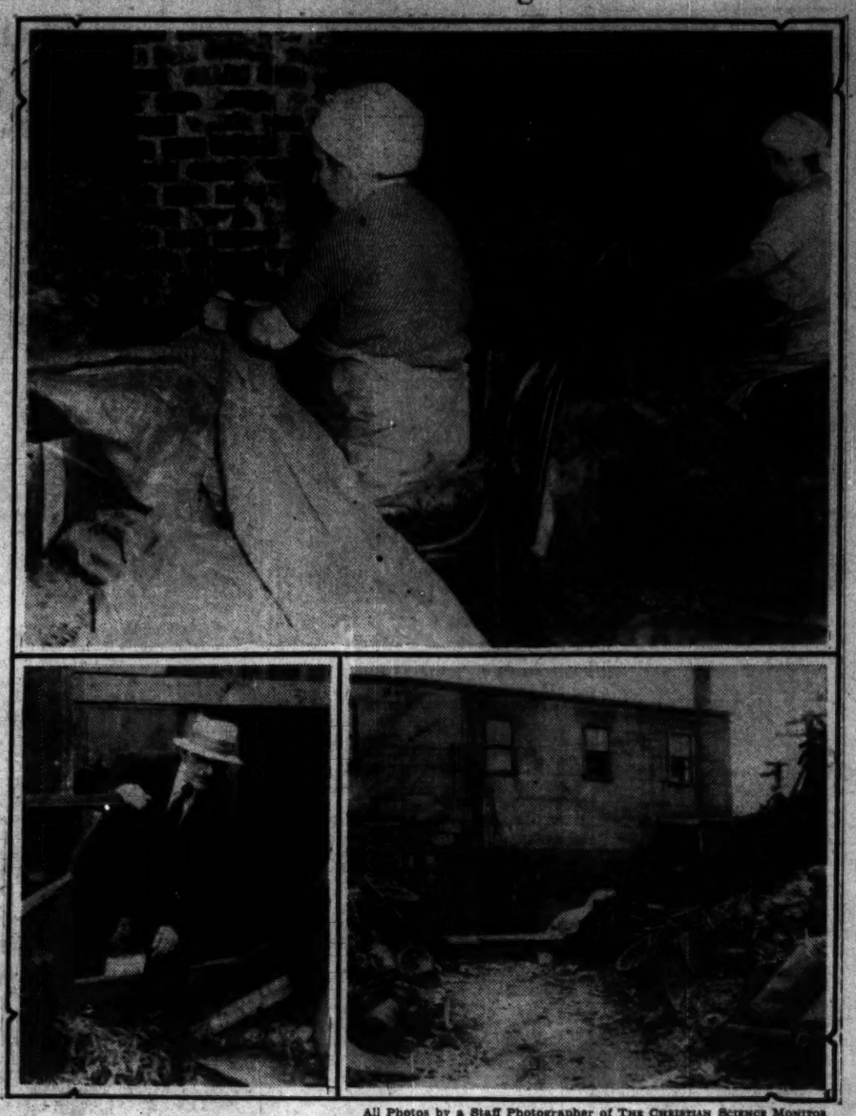

All Photos by a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Long Hours—One Day Like the Next

Above—Women at Work, With Poor Light and Ventilation, Long Hours a Week. Lower Left—Labor Investigator Enters "Employees Entrance." Lower Right—Path From Fence Hole to Factory Door.

Toiling Men and Women Turn To Blue Eagle for Protection

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Levine's directorship, the workers are preparing to demand a 35-hour week, an 8-hour day and work on a basis so as to bring them no less than $15 a week.

Dark, Foul Rooms

Meanwhile, the outraged eagle screeches indignantly at the prospects of hanging all day in the windows of cavern-like rooms, unheated in the winter and musty as any unventilated attic in the summer.

For the most part workers are gray-haired men and women or very young girls. Few active persons capable of doing anything else will work in the shops. Entering some of these places, it is hard to believe that outside in the blaze of sunshine people are striving to free the American worker from the Egyptian slavery of sweatshops.

A word about the industry. Rags and burlap bags are accumulated from peddlers and collectors. These are sorted into various grades, the wools separated from the cotton, usually by youngsters of 14 or under. All are baled and sent to the mills to be made into paper and cheap grades of roofing. The shops are located on dumps. They are chiefly wooden structures and definitely fire hazards. There is no thought of fumigating materials before sorting.

Enormous Profits

Social workers wonder if the exclamation of a municipal official, "What can you expect—it's a rag industry," is just an excuse to save the city the trouble of improving conditions or whether there are some political "plums" mixed into this industrial pie.

"No wonder they make money," Miss Wiseman declared, referring to fortunes piled up by certain operators of the waste industry. "No heat, little light, no water, no sanitation. A door slips off a hinge and it stays there until it falls. Walls bulge, ceilings sag. No attempt is made to fix them. Upkeep is practically nothing, profits are enormous."

Where the union has reached into the picture, wages are said to have been raised in most instances to $18 and $20 a week. Fear of losing their jobs is the workers' greatest foe to organization.

The flight of the Blue Eagle brings the first real ray of hope for the emancipation of waste industry workers. In the main, they do not appear to know what the code is all about although they are inspired to expect a change for the better.

Ignorance also seems to play a part in the placarding of these buildings with Blue Eagles. Here is where the Consumers' League of Massachusetts, coöperating with Labor leaders "does its part" by bringing to the attention of authorities deplorable conditions which have persisted for years with no Blue Eagle to uproot them.

Labor's seven-point plan calls for the following: 35 hours a week, an 8-hour day maximum, no less than $15 a week, no discharging for labor union connections, the workers' right of collective bargaining with employers, loyalty to the NRA and sanitary improvements.

Germany Signs Yugoslav Treaty

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—German-Yugoslav trade relations are once more normalized by the provisional trade treaty recently signed between them. Germany terminated the former treaty which had operated for five years in March last and for nearly half a year trade relations between these states were unregulated.

Germany's exports to Yugoslavia in normal times far exceeded its imports from that country. Their value increased in the 1927-30 period from 116,000,000 marks ($31,400,000 at 3.70) to 172,000,000, whereas Yugoslav imports to this country were never higher than 75,000,000.

In 1932, because of the world crisis, Germany's exports amounted to only 43,000,000 and its imports from Yugoslavia to 29,000,000.

The present provisional treaty is in force for four months, after which it automatically continues to operate unless notice of termination is given by Germany or Yugoslavia. Based upon the most-favored-nation treatment, it is intended to serve as a basis for the restoration of normal trade relations between these two states.

Ontario's Relief Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The total number of heads of families and single men on relief in Ontario on July 1, 1933, was 382,000, a reduction of 25 per cent having been noted during May and June, according to a report drafted by Mr. J. H. Ellis, director of the bureau of municipal affairs. During the past three years $77,800,000 has been spent in Ontario for direct and indirect unemployment relief. The province paid $27,800,000, the Dominion $23,100,000, and the municipalities $26,900,000.

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Kelly Answers Income Charges; Fraud Is Denied

Transactions Held Private and Not Connected With Mayor's Office

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 19—Mayor Edward J. Kelly last night made a statement of income and profits to answer charges developing upon his admitted payment to the Government of $105,000 in an income tax settlement of May, 1932.

Mr. Kelly reported real estate and securities costing $1,417,011 and sold at $1,778,457, representing a profit of $361,445, covering the period of 1919 to 1929. In addition, he received salary amounting to $151,152, dividends of $168,778, rents of $18,686, and interest of $25,305. His total profits and other income came to $724,368.

He stated that, except for his salary, none of the transactions and profits reported, which he said were all of his personal business transactions for the period, had any connection with his public office and duties. Mr. Kelly has been chief engineer of the sanitary district of Chicago for a number of years. He did not deal with the items on which the Government had assessed the extra tax, saying:

"The so-called items of unreported alleged income are not included in the above figures. I did not believe then and do not believe now that such items were taxable income within the law and I was so advised.

"Allegations have been made that fraud was evident because a penalty was imposed in connection with the collection of back taxes. This is absolutely false. If the federal authorities had held that fraud had been committed a 50 per cent penalty would have been imposed as is required by the statutes. It has been alleged that a 50 per cent penalty was imposed and paid. This, too, is absolutely false."

Milk Council Formed By New York Dealers

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 19 (AP)—In a desire "to correct any abuses of mercantile practices in the milk industry," a group of independent milk dealers in this county yesterday formed the Westchester Milk Council, Inc. Papers for the new organization were signed by Supreme Court Justice Joseph Morschauser.

Spokesmen for the dealers said a distribution center would be established at Pleasantville, N. Y., and that milk from producers in Westchester and Putnam Counties and several points in Connecticut would be handled. They said they hoped the council would establish harmony among producers, dealers and consumers.

Speed Boat Rammed By Coast Guard Cutter

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 18 (AP)—A 50-foot speed boat, alleged to have had a cargo of liquor, was accidentally rammed by a Coast Guard cutter and sank in Delaware Bay, between Fortescue, N. J., and Bowers Beach, Del., early today.

Three men aboard the reputed rumrunner, leaped onto the deck of the cutter and were placed under arrest. They waived a hearing before a United States commissioner in Camden, N. J., and were held in $2500 bail each for court. Guardsmen salvaged three cases of alleged liquor from the stricken vessel and held them as evidence. The cutter was in command of Boatswain M. J. Seibert, of the Cape May, N. J., base.

'Boys, Be Friends,' Scout Head Tells World Jamboree

Host of 21,000 Boy Scouts Greet Leaders Amid Forest of Flags

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GODOLLO, Hungary—"Boys, be friends; take friendship back home with you." This was the keynote of the speech with which Lord Baden-Powell, Scoutmaster of the world, facing 21,000 youth from Europe, Asia, America, Africa and Australia, addressed the fourth world jamboree, which closed here recently.

A vast arena had been laid out in an alfalfa field adjoining a royal summer palace. All about the fields, as well as before and above the grand stands, floated the flags of the world mingling the emblems of nations in one gay and friendly streamer. Only the flags of two great countries were missing, those of Germany and Italy, for Herr Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini do not permit such organizations as that of the Scouts. However, many blackshirted Italian boys were here as onlookers.

Down in front of the central grand stand was a raised platform with balustrades, from which the Hungarian Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Lord Baden-Powell and Count Paul Teleki, the chief Hungarian Scoutmaster, received the greetings of the world's most ardent peace army bearing a whole forest of flags.

As these tens of thousands of marching feet moved forward in rapid tread to the sound of buoyant music, before the reviewers who received their salutes and cheers, a myriad of flags, driven by the wind, streamed jubilantly and impetuously before the boys who carried them as though restlessly pulling youth to some grand new goal—perhaps world peace and friendship.

The largest visiting contingents were the French, British, Swiss, Polish, Austrian and Belgian. On reaching the reviewers' stand, the Swedish contingent released a cloud of little balloons, which sailed into the sky, carrying the national colors over the crowds. The Polish group released carrier pigeons to take letters back home. The Irish with green skirts and the Scots with plaid kilts gained much applause.

The little groups from distant Japan, Australia, Siam and South Africa were heartily cheered. The line of red fezzes from Egypt drew the attention of all the visitors. The Arabs from Syria and Palestine with their flowing head gear displayed the most unusual Scout garb. Some of the Belgians marched past in the wooden clogs of their land. Scotch bagpipes added a novel note to the music.

After the last company of tiny Hungarian cubs with waving grass tassels had saluted their Scoutmaster and their Regent, there was a wild stampede of khaki boys from the far side of the field. They had become tired of waiting, marching and of standing stiff and tense so they now gave way and with a shout rushed toward the reviewers' platform. It was an impetuous, happy flag charge. Lord Baden-Powell was being stormed by the boys of the world.

A forest of moving flags converged upon the man who has helped give ideals, happiness and high ambitions to hosts of youths and woven bonds of friendship that reach to all lands. Nations and their flags minded indiscriminately and inextricably in a riot of cheering.

Then the celebrities departed in automobiles and the boys slowly moved out of the arena, shoulder to shoulder, or arm in arm, each nation fraternizing with the others. Singing one another's songs and giving one another's "yells" 20,000 boys happily returned to their tent city in ardent anticipation of two such weeks as boys of all the world dream about.

Peace Move Starts In South Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—With promise of wide and influential support, an Anti-War Council of South Australia has just been formed and demonstrations are being held to bring its objectives before the people. The movement began in Adelaide at a well-attended public meeting, and appeals are being organized at all the metropolitan centers. The latest meeting at Port Adelaide appointed a committee of 14 residents to spread the propaganda.

The Mayor, Mr. James G. Gibb, who presided, said if the people of the world banded together against war, the way would be cleared for statesmen to focus their attention on solving the economic problems that were holding up the progress of all nations.

During the meeting a large number of the audience signed the Council's pledge "to do their utmost to stop existing wars, and to work unitedly for the total abolition of war."

U. S. Firearms Law Needed, Scotsman Says

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—Capt. Percy Sillitoe, chief of the Glasgow, Scot., police, asserted yesterday the United States can take a forward step in crime prevention by enacting a firearms law equally binding on all states.

Captain Sillitoe, who has just completed a 6000-mile airplane tour of the country studying police methods, said a stricter firearms law would end the condition that makes it possible for any hoodlum to secure a gun. Although he said the United States lacked an adequate firearms law, Captain Sillitoe said he found its elaborate systems for recording of criminals, its automobiles equipped with wireless, and signal systems "miles ahead" of anything he had seen in Europe.

Checks Expenditures Of Tennessee Project

The Christian Science Monitor—© Underwood

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Canadian Exhibit To Stress Upward Trend in Business

Plans to Aid in Return of Dominion Industries to Better Times

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — The Canadian National Exhibition this year, fifty-fifth since the largest permanent exposition in the world began its annual career in 1878, has been planned to aid in the return of Canadian industry to better times.

Designed primarily to promote trade and further commercial expansion, the exhibition serves as the show place of Canada's industrial and natural resources. It is to be held Aug. 25 to Sept. 9 inclusive.

While the Century of Progress exposition at Chicago probably will attract a number of those who are annual visitors to the Canadian National Exhibition, it is believed that many visitors to the Chicago show will come also to Toronto. Excursions including both exhibitions in their itineraries have been arranged by travel agencies.

Great Britain, the United States, France, Bermuda, Straits Settlements, Cuba, the Federated Malay States, Mexico, Siam, India, China, South American countries and the Antipodes will be among the countries represented this year at the exhibition, which is called the show window of the nations.

For the first time the Malayan Government will send an exhibit which will consist chiefly of fruits, including pineapples and pineapple products. The Federation of British Industries is sending a larger and more varied exhibit this year, as British firms are endeavoring to increase their trade in this country.

The Siamese Government is making a specialty of rise culture, and is planning a display of an interesting and educational nature. Business men who visit the Exhibition will see up-to-date business methods exemplified, as well as trade activities of his own and other nations. This year the upward trend of business is emphasized, with larger reservations of space than usual for exhibits, larger exhibits from other countries and a happier feeling among Canadian exhibitors.

A series of Old World gardens has been planned as a new feature. One og England's greatest bands, that of the Scots Guards, dating back to 1674, will present musical programs at this year's exhibition, by special permission of H. M. the King. Two art galleries will be filled with the work of painters, etchers, sculptors and photographers.

The Charles Noé Daly collection of firearms, the greatest in the world, will be on display. Specimens of weaving, batik, pottery, jewelry, pictures, hand-bound mooks, embroideries and rugs have been collected by the Women's Art Association.

Along the water front the eighth annual marathon swim for the world's championship is to be held. On Aug. 2, the women's 10-mile swim will take place, and on Aug. 30 the 15-mile swim for men. The professional sculling race will be held Sept. 1.

"Montezuma," the glittering pageant portraying the conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards under Cortez, is to be produced on the world's largest outdoor stage. Advance models of 1934 motorcars will be seen in the Automotive Building. Exhibits of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, horses, poultry, pet stock, dairy products and farm equipment in the Coliseum. Live Stock Pavilion and Horse Palace.

New York Independent Subway Adds Branches

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—The municipally operated Independent Subway System added two new branches at one minute past midnight last night, one being the first part of the Manhattan-to-Queens line and the other the first part of the Brooklyn cross-town line. The first will run from Roosevelt Avenue station, Jackson Heights, Queens, to the Hudson Terminal at Fulton and Church Streets, Manhattan, and the second from Nassau Avenue Station, Greenpoint, L. I., to Queens Plaza. The latter station will serve as transfer connection between the two new sections.

Construction plans of the City Subway System call for extension of the Brooklyn cross-town line to the Borough Hall area and thence to Coney Island by way of Church Avenue, and for continuation of the Queens line to 178th Street and Hillside Avenue, Jamaica.

Couzens to Make New Disclosures On Detroit Banks

Declares State and City Acme of Speculative Orgy During Boom

DETROIT, Aug. 19 (AP)—Senator James Couzens, who told a grand jury that "high finance and unjustified loans" caused Michigan to be harder hit than other states during the banking crisis, today marshaled his memoranda preparatory to resuming his "inside story" Monday.

"There was no more boom city and state than Detroit and Michigan," the Republican Senator yesterday told the grand jury, which is seeing the causes for the closing of Detroit's two national banks.

"We had enthusiasm and energy, and we were going along to a degree blindly, believing in the abolition of poverty and perpetual prosperity. We hit a rock, and those going the fastest took the worst fall."

Next on the list of witnesses is the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, also an outspoken critic of banking methods. The hearing was in recess today. Whether Senator Couzens would conclude in time for the Rev. Mr. Coughlin to take the stand Monday was doubtful.

The Senator testified that an "orgy of pyramiding and the fixing of fictitious values and earnings," figured in the Detroit banking debacle, but that federal officials also were vulnerable. They allowed the banks to remain open, he said, when they knew them to be unsound, "on the theory that prosperity was just around the corner."

Directors of the First National Bank-Detroit were obligated for $22,190,000 when the institution closed, he said, and added, "I understand stenographers getting from $2000 to $3000 a year were able to borrow up to $50,000. He said he did not believe "moral turpitude" was involved, although he cited incidents he suggested be examined for illegality.

Lord Trent Proposes NRA for England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NOTTINGHAM, Eng.—A "Roosevelt Plan" for Great Britain was advocated by Lord Trent, managing director of Boots Chemists, when opening a new factory for his company at Beeston, near here.

There had been committees, he said, who had produced practical plans for solving some of the problems of agriculture. We now needed an industrial commission to produce plans for reabsorbing 1,000,000 persons in industry by a progressive shortening of hours. President Roosevelt had been quick to get at the heart of his unemployment problem. His hustling methods might not be suited to the British temperament but he was fundamentally right, he declared.

Lord Trent proposed a compulsory month's holiday for all retail workers. This was merely an arithmetical variation on the 40-hour-week scheme. As an employer of 17,000 persons in shops and factories he said he refused to believe that a scheme of this kind was financially impracticable.

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Right to Boycott Japanese Goods Studied at Banff

Manchurian Seizure Put Ban on Commerce, Chinese State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANFF, Alta., Aug. 19—Differences between Japanese and Chinese were again before the Institute of Pacific Relations yesterday, but while spokesmen for both Japan and China took an active part in the discussion the best of feeling was displayed, and cheers followed the remarks of the chairman when he complimented the two delegations for the friendly manner in which they had deliberated.

Boycotts were dealt with in considerable detail. Japanese delegates said that the Chinese boycotts of Japanese goods had not had much effect on trade until 1931. Until then the larger firms had known how to deal with it. Small traders, however, had gone to the wall and business channels seriously disrupted. The boycott had become more serious during the last two years. The Japanese argued that since the hostilities were over there should be an end to boycotts, too.

British delegates pointed out that the most serious effect of boycotts was not the loss of trade, but the creation of a permanent prejudice in the minds of the people who were giving effect to the boycott.

Boycott Impetus

Chinese representatives maintained that British statesmanship since 19.. had greatly improved Chinese feeling toward Britain and a boycott of British goods was now unthinkable. If Japan would remove the cause of the present controversy, namely, the appropriation of land in Manchuria, public opinion toward Japan would also undergo favorable changes in China and the boycott would unquestionably cease.

Industrial and government loans to China were reviewed and delegates expressed the opinion that trouble was experienced in connection with government loans, often used for political purposes, rather than with private borrowings for the advancement of legitimate industry and trade.

Formation of limited liability corporations in China that could sell their securities in foreign markets was suggested as one solution of the problem. Need for adjustment of debt values with commodity values was also stressed so as to avoid a situation where debtors were obliged to repay more in real value than they borrowed. More security would have to be given before Chinese foreign loans would receive much encouragement, it was reported. This security would be increased if there were a guarantee against political interference. An American representative stated that foreign lending by the United States would be impossible except in rare, self-liquidating and amply secured projects.

The discussion tended to discount the dangers of trade competition from the Far Eastern countries. A British delegate expressed the view that the bugaboo of cheap Oriental goods had taken exaggerated form. A Chinese member said that Chinese industry would take a long time to become a serious menace to the rest of the world, if ever, Japan's aggressive industrialization was defended by Japanese spokesmen on the ground that it would give an outlet for their country's rapidly increasing population.

Textiles for Islanders

A potential market for textiles in the South Sea islands was seen by Japanese delegates, who said that if the natives could be induced to wear more clothes the market for cotton goods would increase tremendously, as it had done in Africa.

Another voice was raised here tonight in warning against possible ruinous consequences of the National Recovery Act in the United States. Addressing the institute, Dr. Harold G. Moulton, president of the Brookings Institute, Washington, declared that the chief danger in President Roosevelt's recovery program lay in the menace of American economy isolation. The measure was critized on Wednesday by Prof. T. E. Gregory of London.

"The National Recovery Act was not initiated with the intention that the United States by increasing her own prosperity would cut loose economically from the rest of the world," said Dr. Moulton, "but I am fearful that just such a result will come.

World Prices Needed

"An effort is being made to bring about a rapid rise in the price of commodities. In my opinion trying to attain this objective in one or two jumps is just a little too rapid.

"This is a time when we must be humble and hesitant in our judgments, but if the United States gets out of step with the rest of the world economically by increasing prices of her commodities to a level very much above that of other countries the consequences may be serious. If American commodities reach too high a level, the competition from foreign goods will increase and our manufacturers so affected will demand higher tariff protection. That, in turn, will reduce the capacity of Europe and other parts of the world to buy our commodities, such as cotton. These commodities, suffering from lack of export demand, must decline in price, bringing about economic prostration over a wide area and eventually defeat our agricultural program and our whole hoped-for recovery."

Guilty Pleas End Racketing Case

(Continued from Page 1)

a barrage of intimidation and threats aimed at his witnesses, and Judge McLaughlin, who refused to have justice sabotaged, would make no deal with them. Judge McLaughlin ordered the prisoners remanded to jail while the trial continued and locked up the jury to protect them from untoward influences. This policy of fearless and determined prosecution of crime was continued throughout the trial.

When on the opening day, the memory of Philip Schlanzer, a state witness, suddenly forsook him as he came under the gaze of Mellon, Lollo and Rothenberg, Judge McLaughlin promptly ordered him thrown into jail as a hostile witness in default of $50,000 bail.

Sobered by a night behind iron bars, Schlanzer came into court next day and admitted in a low voice that was hardly above a whisper that "they threatened me I'd better watch out if I testified in this case," but he suffered no further lapse of memory.

The shadow of "Augie" Pisano, known to the police as king of racketeering in Brooklyn, hovered menacingly over the court room through several days of the trial. Schlanzer told of having been introduced to "Augie" as one means the defendants' associates tried by which to keep him quiet on the witness stand.

A dramatic moment came on the third day of the trial when Schlanzer from the witness stand pointed to one of "Augie's" henchmen in a front seat in the court room and identified him as one of those who had threatened the witness's life. The man was evicted dramatically from the room.

One after another the witnesses took the stand and left behind them tales of violence, intimidation and coercion that observers said were among the most appalling stories of racketeers' activities ever revealed by direct testimony.

In vain the defense counsel tried to stem the tide of evidence against their clients. Motion after motion was argued and denied by the judge. At last, on the tenth day of the trial and the third of the defense's case, the defendants reversed their plea and pled "guilty" to the charges.

Toronto Prepares For Its Centenary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The reopening of the restored Fort York and its dedication as a national shrine is included in the tentative plans of the committee for Toronto's centennial celebration in 1934. It is hoped that descendants of Governor John Graves Simcoe who are living in England will be able to be present at this ceremony, which is planned for May 24, one of the special festival days. Efforts are also being made to have descendants of la Gallissoniere, who erected the old French fort in 1750, come from France.

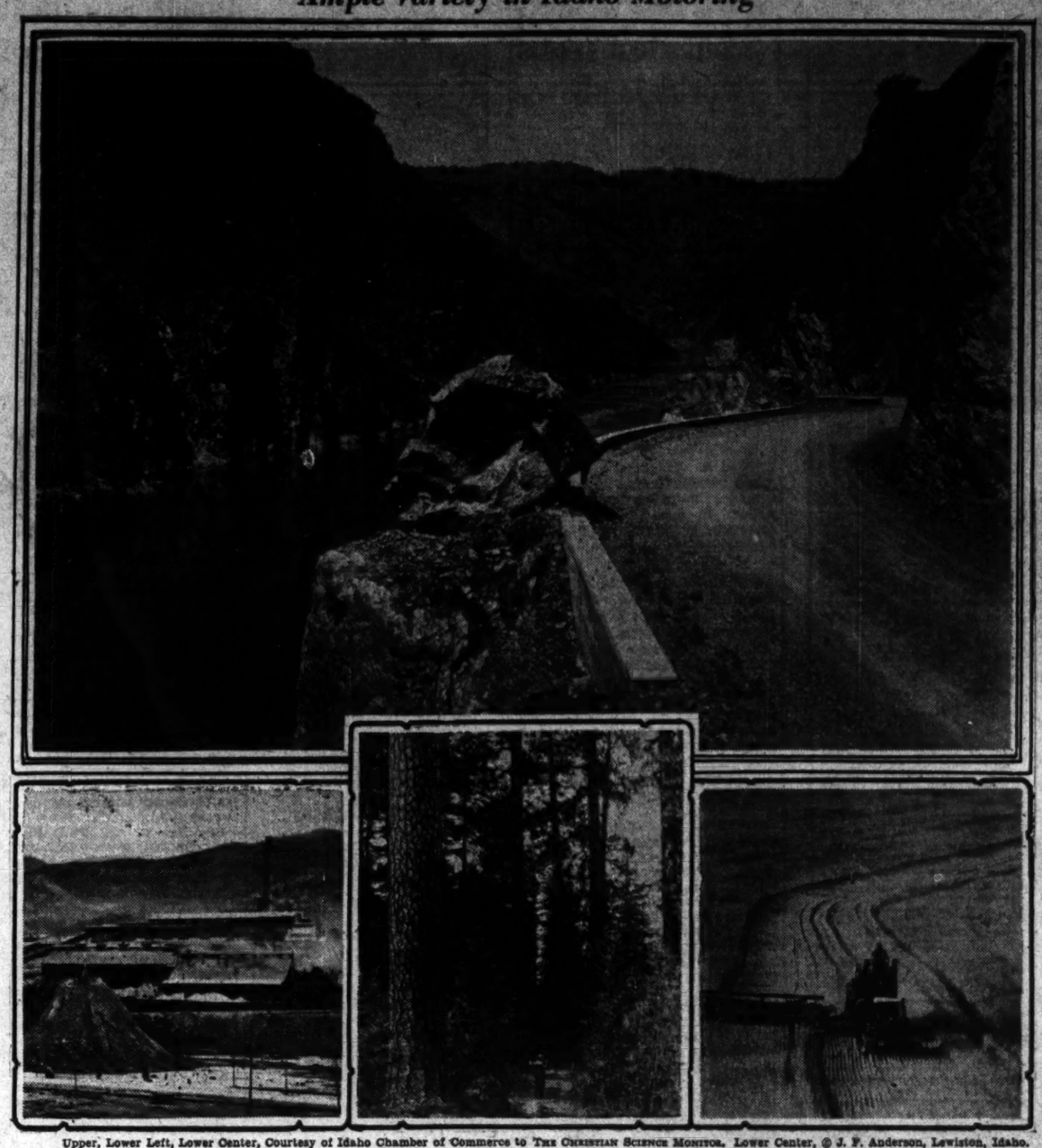
On July 4, American Independence Day, special observances to foster international good will are being arranged.

The Dominion Day celebrations on July 1 will take the form of an Ontario-wide festival. The British air ministry will be asked if it is possible to have a fleet of airplanes visit the city some time during the celebrations.

Choirmasters and some 10,000 choristers have volunteered their services for the musical events, and choral work will be one of the features of the civic service in the coliseum on March 5, the date on which 100 years ago the city of Toronto was incorporated.

The American speed-skating champions will come here for the first time next year, and an international badminton tournament with entries from England will also take place.

Ample Variety in Idaho Motoring



Upper, Lower Left, Lower Center, Courtesy of Idaho Chamber of Commerce to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Lower Center, © J. F. Anderson, Lewiston, Idaho.

Industry and Beauty Side by Side

Top—Where the North-South Highway Runs Through the Gorge of the Salmon River. Bottom, Left to Right—One of the Most Noted Mines in The Coeur d'Alene Area Rich in Gold, Silver and Lead. | What Is Said to Be the Largest Stand of Virgin White Pine Left in the World. This Is in the Hoodoo Hills, Idaho. Combines Sweep Wide Swaths Across the Far-Reaching Wheat Fields.

Motor Highway Cutting Idaho Of Wide Interest to Tourists

Desert, Mountain, Rich Meadows and Lush Orchards Greet One in Turn Over North-South Trail —Dad Finds Good Fishing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow, Idaho

For variety of scenery and diversity of recreation, undoubtedly no main highway in America can surpass the 500-mile North-South Highway, the only overland route between north and south Idaho. Even motorists who "have seen them all," wonder how they could possibly have studied maps, travel booklets and tourists' guides for so long without before discovering this highway which has conquered the rugged, grand, wild canyon of the Salmon River.

For all its attractions to those who have time for recreation, the North-South Highway is a direct route, a short cut, into the Pacific Northwest. After leaving the Lincoln Highway and Oregon Trail at Weiser, in south Idaho, it strikes straight north and connects at Lewiston with the main highway down the Snake and Columbia Rivers to Portland, Ore.

From Lewiston, it continues straight north and crosses the Yellowstone Trail and the Glacier Park Highway, which pass through Spokane on their route to the coast. Those bound for Banff, Lake Louise and the Canadian Rockies, find that the North-South leads into the Windermere Road.

Mr. and Mrs. John Tourist and their two youngsters, bound for Mt. Rainier, Crater Lake, and Yosemite, let us say, need not go out of their way to enjoy the North-South. If they turn north at Weiser, after having skimmed along on the paved Oregon Trail from Boise, they will get all the thrills and scenery they've been looking for, and they will get them quickly. After a last look at the somber sagebrush which has kept them company so long, the family soon finds that the oiled highway is following the course of the Weiser River, a picturesque tributary of the Snake.

First-Class Mountain Scenes

About an hour and a half after leaving Weiser, they will experience their first mountain scenery, as the North-South crawls over the divide that separates the valley of the Weiser from that of the Little Salmon. Through the cool, green shadiness of the Weiser National Forest, over "the hump" and down into the Meadows—a broad, rich, quiet valley that makes the family recall their own county "in the dairy center of America."

Not more than 20 miles east are McCall and the Peyette Lakes. At this delightful resort, Dad most likely will decide to spend the rest of the day. He may decide, too, to purchase a 10-day tourist fishing license for only $2, because the rushing trout streams are charming him already. Not more than 20 miles to the west the towering, forbidding Seven Devils Mountains stand guard over the tremendous, mile-deep gorge of the Snake River.

For 100 miles north of New Meadows, there is only one road—the North-South, for the old family chariot is now following the rushing, roaring Little Salmon on its wild course to join the Big Salmon. Dad stops occasionally to see one of the campers "snag" an 18-inch trout from the white water beside the tent. He tells Mother that "we ought to settle down here for a coupla days, Marge—what's the use of tearing along? This is my idea of the real West!"

Deeper and deeper the canyon grows and farther and farther away fades the old world that the family knew. Scores of men—and some women—are industriously panning for gold on the sand bars along the river. Thousands like them will be seen before the North-South reaches Canada. Early this year a "rush" into the Little Salmon country followed discovery of nuggets in the gizzards of several turkeys raised north of New Meadows.

Never Fancied It Real

At Riggins, the tributary dashes into the Big Salmon, "The River of No Return," which still plunges and rushes along, despite its long, wild dash through the central Idaho wilderness. Towering cliffs of gray-black basalt shut out the world, allowing only the speeding stream and the highway beside it to follow the crazy course.

"I always thought scenery like this was invented in the minds of men who paint the pictures on scenic calendars," declares Marge. "I'd never have believed a canyon like this existed—why doesn't Idaho let the world know about this?"

The family skims along for a few miles, and then passes the John Day house, where Indians murdered the first white man at the start of the Nez Perce War, June 14, 1877. For the next 50 miles, the canyon is the battleground of that war. The story of how Chief Joseph, burdened with women, children, and old men, led his followers on a 1300-mile retreat which ended in his surrender to Col. Nelson A. Miles at Bear Paw Mountain, in northern Montana, four months later, is outstanding in western history.

At Whitebird, the river turns west, to plunge down its box canyon and join the Snake. Dad stops to have the tank filled, and Mother decides that this is the place to get a lunch. Ahead rises a 3000-foot barrier, and the highway spirals up the awesome grade that leads to Camas Prairie. The 15-mile stretch is smooth surfaced, the curves are gentle, and the grade is easy, but the steady climb out of the canyon gives a view that takes even Sonny's breath away. From the top of the Whitebird Hill, the canyon seems to have no bottom at all—here is one of the greatest highway thrills in the West.

Into Virgin Gold Country

Across the level prairie, on oiled road, the "old bus" scoots past immense fields of wheat, but not more than 30 miles to the east is the virgin Clearwater National Forest, which stretches away over the Bitter Root Mountains. This is probably the richest undeveloped gold region in the country. At Pierce, in 1860, was discovered the first gold in Idaho; the resulting rush into the Clearwater country established several towns which are still rich in the traditions of the mines. Near Orofino, last autumn, an unusually rich ore body was discovered.

The family gets another taste of the thrills of mountain driving with all the safety of a boulevard soon after they leave Craigmont, for the highway winds up the heavily wooded slope of Winchester hill. At times, they get a beautiful air view of the crazy-quilt made of cultivated and fallow fields on the prairie far below. After crawling over the hill at Winchester, the road circles down the Culdesac grade, through a region peopled by Nez Perces Indians. Father finds the hairpin turns easy "to make," for the grade is gradual, but Mother and Sis think it quite exciting. Finally, the highway and Lapwai Creek arrive simultaneously at Spalding, a little village in the canyon of the Clearwater River.

There, in 1836, the Rev. H. H. Spalding and his wife founded a Methodist mission, the first white man's home in Idaho. In 1839, the Rev. Mr. Spalding set up a printing press which had been sent from the mission in Honolulu, and thereby gave future Idaho the honor of having had the first press in the Pacific Northwest.

Only nine miles from Spalding is the modern city of Lewiston, boasting one of the best hotels in the West. At the confluence of the Clearwater and Snake Rivers, it commands the gateways south, east, and north for traffic coming up the Columbia from the Coast. The highway passes the "world's largest" lumber mill and its great dam across the Clearwater. Dad has to explain to Sonny that the "big concrete stairs" beside the dam is really a "fish-ladder" by means of which leaping salmon hurdle the 40-foot barrier during their spring "run."

Road Takes Up Grade

At Lewiston, the highway forsakes the Snake and all it stributaries, and climbs over a spiral course to Palouse Prairie, about 2500 feet above. This 11-mile stretch of easy, high-gear, safe but thrilling curves, and smooth oiled surface, is famed as a marvel of highway engineering. From Valley View Point, near the top, tourists on clear days, can see Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana.

The scenery changes to one of treeless rolling hills covered with most luxurious stands of wheat. In late summer, tremendous combine harvesters, drawn by powerful caterpillar tractors, crawl over the steep hills, reaping and threshing the 40-bushel-an-acre yield. The soil is selion—windblown deposits of fine, black, stoneless earth that soaks up enough moisture during the fall and spring to grow crops without irrigation in this foothill country that gets only 21 inches of rainfall a year—and almost none during the summer.

North of the university city of Moscow, just about 300 miles from Weiser, the highway climbs an easy grade over the Thatuna Hills and enters virgin timberlands. The road is now at the bottom of a cool, shadowy canyon; the sides are formed by the towering pine and fir trees. The road has kept its reputation for variety—a half hour before, the family was traversing treeless wheatland; now, it cuts through mile after mile of unspoiled forest, including the world's largest stand of merchantable white pine.

A first-class new gravel road leads over the Hoodoo range of hills and descends into the valley of the "Shadowy St. Joe," the highest navigable river in America.

After John Tourist leaves the picturesque lumbering town of St. Maries, he may turn west and head for the coast. If not, he enters the playground of north Idaho and finally finds himself talking with the Canadian customs men at Kingsgate or Fort Hill.

Samurai Code To Vitalize Japan With New Ideals

General Araki Says Nation Is Forced to Organize for Trade Fight

By **Lieut.-Gen. Sadao Araki**
(Minister of War of Japan)
By the Associated Press

The questions of Japanese migration and naval ratios have been the outstanding obstacles to perfect accord between Japan and the United States. The California land and school legislation aimed against Japanese and the 1924 Exclusion Act had most unpleasant effects on the sentiments of the Japanese people, but in the main the relations between our two countries have been friendly since the United States opened Japan to world intercourse.

I consider that there is no serious question likely to cause conflict between us.

It has always given me genuine pleasure to see the Stars and Stripes flying anywhere.

It must be admitted that in respect to naval affairs suspicion and mistrust persist in spite of the Washington and London treaties in which efforts were made to eliminate the dangers of naval competition.

I shall do all in my power to promote friendship between Japan and America, in the firm belief that our two nations must never be permitted to drift into conflict. An agreement for limitation of armaments will not be enough. We must come to a more fundamental understanding, a mutual determination not to go to war.

Once such an understanding is reached the technical task of framing an arms agreement will be easy. We shall not then be worrying about the number of warships the other possesses.

Nor shall either of us try to force upon the other a ratio of naval power which might injure the national prestige of that other nation, as some of us Japanese believe that America is doing in insisting that the Japanese Navy accept a tonnage and strength far below that of the American Navy.

The crisis which confronts Japan, awful in its implications of regeneration or disaster as our decisions are right or wrong, calls for heroic courage and tenacity on the part of the whole nation. All the powers are facing similar crises, political, social and economic, and groping for methods of solution. Some have turned to Bolshevism, others to the opposite extreme of Fascism.

The way out to a new and fuller national life for Japan, in my opinion, lies in neither of these directions. While there is crying need for change, neither of these remedies will suffice. Neither can we place our hopes in the extension of democratic institutions, the failure of which is seen everywhere in the world today.

Rather we Japanese must, first of all, return to the spirit, the ideals, the moral traditions of old Japan the code of the Samurai, which has stood the test of time and now points the way to our regeneration. Unquestioning loyalty to our Emperor, eagerness to devote ourselves and all we have to the advancement of the Empire, readiness to abjure all laxness, corruption, luxury and the modern softness that saps the fighting qualities of the soldier and the loyalty of the subject—all these are necessary.

Next, on the basis of these principles, we must thoroughly revise our political and economic institutions, and along with them our diplomacy, the face which we turn to the rest of the world. We must discard outworn and unworthy formulas, decline to pay lip-service to so-called principles in which we do not believe, cease to subscribe to sentimentalisms which in truth we reject. Let the underlying principles which motivate Japan, her purposes and the means for attainment of them be frankly announced to the world.

I am convinced that the adoption of such a policy for the advancement of Japan's interests and her place in the world will not conflict with the real interests of any other people. Rather it will promote peaceful international development, facilitating more perfect understanding among the nations. We shall each know more nearly where we are.

In setting forth these, my views, regarding the remedies best suited to place Japan on the road to regeneration, I hope that when others feel inclined to pass judgment upon us, they will do so in the light of the principles I have indicated as those actuating the new Japan.

We intend to head straight for our goal, which we feel to be consistent with the dictates of justice, in full sight of the world. If world opinion blames us, we shall listen sympathetically to its strictures. If we find them justified, we shall not hesitate to correct our course. If we find them faulty and based on ignorance and misconception, we shall hold to our charted path, regardless of them.

[This is the last of two articles.]

Road Duplication In Canada Criticized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — That Canada may be making a mistake where extensive transcontinental highways are being constructed in western Canada adjoining the tracks of the great railways is the opinion of Lieut.-Col. Charles Wiley-Cohen, representative of the British Central Chamber of Agriculture, in an interview here. "You in Canada are repeating a mistake which we made and already regret in England. We duplicated lines of transportation by building roads parallel with railways.

"In Canada there is already a duplication of railways lines in many places. It cannot be wise to make highway competition possible when new country could be opened up by building highways at least 50 miles distant from the railways. A good highway is almost as valuable as a railroad to new countries, and feeder roads should go down from it to the towns on the railway tracks," he concluded.

Teaching Respect for Law Cuts Buffalo Delinquency

More Than 30 P. C. Drop Achieved in Two Years Under Roche Régime—Also Does Much to Reduce Adult Crime

The Racketeer
Fifteenth Article of Series

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Although the racketeer has found his lot a particularly difficult one here since Mayor Charles E. Roesch gave Mr. Austin J. Roche blanket power to administer the police department in 1930, crime prevention occupies a large share of the time of the city's law enforcement officers.

And the idea of preventing crime by teaching respect for law to the young people of Buffalo has brought about one of the most outstanding accomplishments in the Roche régime. In two years of this kind of work juvenile delinquency has dropped more than 30 per cent, while these efforts have had a like effect in making easier the job of subduing adult racketeers and gangsters.

Buffalo has learned not only that there can be no interference with Mr. Roche's program of law enforcement, but that his stern guardians of the law also can be counted on to seek something more than the mere punishment of violators.

"If you can turn one boy from the downward path in a year," Mr. Roche recently told his precinct captains, "you will have done your duty to your city."

Textbook on Crime

The commissioner is even now engaged in the preparation of a textbook on crime, which Buffalo school heads have consented to add to the curriculum. It will be used in the upper grades of the grammar schools and in the high schools.

This course on criminology will be designed as a warning and an "eye opener" to youth. Buffalo police have learned, the commissioner revealed, that boys and girls are unbelievably ignorant of the law and know little about the punishments inflicted on those who trespass.

Boys have been brought into headquarters denying emphatically that they stole an automobile, but admitting in the next breath that they "took" the machine for a joy-ride and intended to restore it to its owner. The schools had not made them aware of the fact that the law does not recognize joy-riding, and that police must charge them with larceny.

Matter of Training

"I believe," Mr. Roche says, "the schools should teach the boy and girl of today the danger of wrong environment—whereby the criminal will use the innocent youth to cover himself; to save himself from a sentence which will put him in prison for life. The criminal realizes that if he can induce a boy who has never been convicted to join him, the boy, if caught, will be put on probation.

"The boy does not know that he should avoid that first conviction, which puts his name on police records as a felon and sets him apart as a different member of society. The first question asked a witness in a court of justice is whether he has been convicted of committing a crime. If he has to answer 'yes,' his testimony often is not regarded as reliable by a jury. If he applies for a job, he must answer the question and often be refused a position because of his misstep.

"Probation is a fine thing to bring back the criminal to an honest way of living, but we must prevent the first false step through closer cooperation between police and education."

Two other constructive steps also have been taken in this direction by Buffalo police to combat racketeering. Boy Scout troops were invited to crime prevention lectures at police headquarters and a civilian crime prevention bureau was organized under a civilian director.

The precinct captains are in charge of the boys' clubs, and station houses are used as meeting places for the organizations. Once a week the boys crowd in to hear some grizzled veteran talk on crime, health, respect for law, or some allied subject. The captains arrange to take the boys to good movies when they reach the neighborhood theaters. They also go to baseball games and have summer outings.

Under the direction of Mr. Paul Hustead, who is interested in prevention of crime, a bureau specializes in checking up on wayward boys and girls, with a view to correcting their bad habits before they actually face arrest.

The bureau hears about a youth who is flirting with racketeers or who needlessly annoys his neighbors by petty acts of disorderliness. It gets the facts about the youth and lays them before the commissioner. He sends for the boy and confronts him with his "record," much to the surprise and chagrin of the potential criminal.

He explains to the boy just how serious his conduct is, then he sends him home in a mood, which in most cases corrects the trouble.

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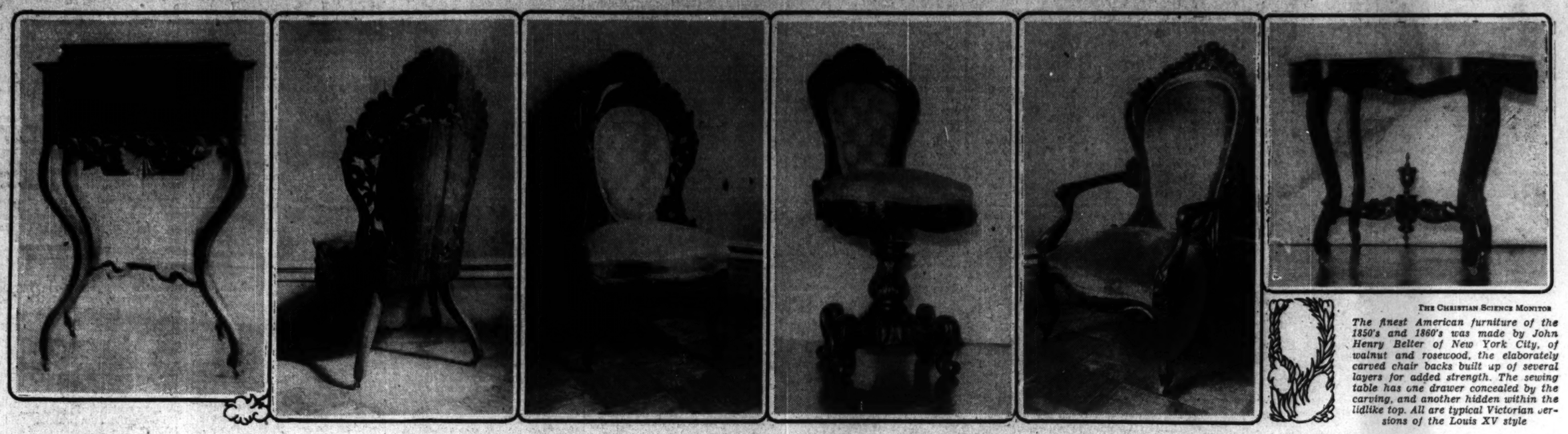

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The finest American furniture of the 1850's and 1860's was made by John Henry Belter of New York City, of walnut and rosewood, the elaborately carved chair backs built up of several layers for added strength. The sewing table has one drawer concealed by the carving, and another hidden within the lidlike top. All are typical Victorian versions of the Louis XV style

A Victorian Cabinetmaker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

TO OWN a set of John Henry Belter's furniture in my grandmother's day was apparently a claim to distinction in the little old New York whose northern social boundary was Fifty-ninth Street. Belter's fame as a cabinetmaker must have reached far beyond Fifty-ninth Street, however, even in 1944. Although his furniture has come to be scattered through many of the United States, the knowledge of his remarkable craftsmanship seems to be slipping away.

Today his chairs and tables are on the border line between "old-fashioned" and "antique," but they are likely to graduate into the highly respected latter class within a decade, so to find the appreciation which their workmanship and charm deserve.

Belter's methods of construction were peculiarly his own and were no doubt too laborious to be copied. He worked usually with rosewood and the arms and legs of his chairs and sofas were carved from single, solid pieces. The carved backs were made otherwise—of layers of rosewood veneer placed one upon another with the grain of the layers running in different directions. He often used six layers of veneer, and in his best work as many as eight. These were glued together; pressed; steamed; molded in a specially constructed matrix—each in its desired shape.

There was no patching of pieces of veneer. The outer layer, with one perfectly matched, vertical, middle seam, reaches across the entire width of the chair back, showing no break in the beautiful grain of the smoothly curved wood. So constructed, the curved chair backs are strong and even slightly resilient, after 80 years of continuous use. The layers of veneer never chip or crack apart, though occasionally a solid leg may have been broken. After the gluing - steaming - molding process, Belter carved the elaborate ornamentation on, or even through, the layers of veneer. He must have loved his work, for it is done with the individual care and design of an artist, no two pieces being exactly alike even in one set.

Belter's chair backs are better than a stone monument as a tribute to his memory. His furniture designs seem to have been his own interpretations of the Louis XV decorative style—combinations of flowers and fruits, with scrolls ornamenting the tops and front rails of the sofas and chairs. He avoided straight lines as the modern designer avoids curves. The result is an effect of grace and flowing line too "elegant" and ornamental to appeal to the "modern" taste of today. However, his furniture does have dignity and distinction, and his unexcelled workmanship would command respect in any age.

Probably of German Parentage

While Belter's ideas seem influenced by French taste, it is likely that he was born in Germany, as he and all his family spoke German in their home. During the height of his career he lived with his wife, one son and three daughters in a large house over his workshop, which was on the west side of Third Avenue, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets. When his age and reputation increased and he could no longer fill all his orders for furniture, he sent abroad for a man to help him in his work. This Mr. Heintz, who spoke only German, lived in the Belter's home and became foreman of the "factory."

A relative of the Belter family and a playmate of the youngest child, Josie, tells of her childhood memory of a mammoth bathtub in the workshop, evidently dedicated not to domestic use but to soak the pieces of wood veneer in! She also remembers a "mysterious" wardrobe in a secret drawer of which Belter's will was said to be hidden, and that the older girl's promise to let the younger children peep at it never materialized.

Table Made for Mrs. Belter

Her description of a charming work table which Belter made for his wife is as follows:

"It was a rosewood globe, just the size of those used in a schoolroom. It opened. The one half held a green silk bag with a puckering string. The other, steady half, had small compartments for buttons, threads, needles, etc., and each had a white cover—either white mahogany or satin wood. It was lovely."

The dramatic episode which closed Belter's career finds valid explanation in the artist's pride in his achievements. After years of patient and skillful devotion to his work he was naturally jealous of his reputation and unwilling to have his original ideas perpetuated by less able craftsmen. So one day the aging and ailing John Henry Belter went down to his workshop, broke up his tools, destroyed his designs, and wrecked his matrices. This was his last work in the famous workshop.

Mr. Heintz married Mrs. Belter but failed to perpetuate the business. Belter's will was contested and, through a long legal fight and unwise executors, his fortune was diminished. But there was sufficient property left for the family to live comfortably in a "brown-stone front" to which they moved, on the north side of Seventy-Ninth Street between Second and Third Avenues. There they engaged in making fine lingerie. Mr. Heintz doing the cutting and the daughters the embroidering. Now there apparently remain no descendants of the Belter name.

So ended Belter's art, leaving its proof in the charming and decorative pieces of furniture cherished by fortunate heirs of a few old New York families. Among these heirs is the writer, who has inherited from her grandmother and mother three Belter "parlor suites," a colossal bed and bureau, two marble-topped tables, and one small work table. Some of these pieces are pictured above. One set was originally upholstered in gold colored satin, one in bright blue brocade and the third in cherry red brocade.

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Present-Day Decorative Design—A Friendly Debate

TWO very good friends here express their strongly opposed opinions in print, as they have already done many times in private. One of them believes that modern styles in home furnishings are only a passing fancy. The other is certain that they will become as enduring as those of Chippendale or Louis XV or Heppelwhite. Both speak very plainly and you must agree with one of them. Mr. Henry F. Bultitude is a well-known New York decorator and member of the board of governors of the American Institute of Interior Decorators. Mr. Lee Simonson is a New York art critic, author, and scenic designer for the Theater Guild and long active as a director of it. His most recent book, "The Stage Is Set," was published last year.

Evanescent Modernism

By HENRY F. BULTITUDE

MODERNISM, like the depression, has almost spent itself, and now we may look forward with joy to a constructive period of artistic progress, built upon the inevitable revival of business and the return to basic elements of design. By basic, I mean that the practical manufacturing details—the construction, be recognized as the fundamental governing all design, and that decoration be subservient to it.

One of the many theories of the Modernist has been that, as a result of the mechanization of industry and because of huge office buildings and apartments, we are living in a new era, and that our furniture and decoration should express the functionalism that these conditions represent.

The depression has proven the new era to be a myth, and no matter how much steel goes into a building, or what the speed of its elevators, the stature and functions of its human occupants remain about the same.

Mental and physical harmony, as well as comfort, will always be the determining factor for our interior decorative schemes. Whether we sit in a cottage or on the fiftieth floor of an office building, the chair must still support one at more or less the same distance from the floor. If it does not fulfill this elemental, practical requirement, it will be discarded, no matter how modern or classical its design.

Utility Lost Sight Of

While recognizing that machinery and buildings functioned, the Modernist proceeded to design furniture and interiors that could not function. Chairs have been made uncomfortable to sit in, or so huge and clumsy they could not be moved from one part of a room to another—a necessity if the room is to be cleaned—or they are covered in impractical material that soils immediately on account of its unsuitable color; or it quickly wears out, as the fabric has been used for effect only, durability not considered.

One cannot imagine an automobile being upholstered with a fabric that would be marred by dust on its initial run, or ruined by the first shower, yet similar things have been done with furniture—in the name of Modernism, and under the guise of being different. It may be different to make six out of the addition of three and two, but it is not the answer, and by the same token, we cannot design any object by ignoring all that has gone before.

The creed of the Modernist has been to disregard all precedent, anything savoring of so-called period design being anathema to them. To do this completely, the only remaining avenue was the ugly, grotesque, or such forms as result from bad construction and the illogical use of materials. This has resulted in uncomfortable furniture, and disturbing decoration. From the very effect it produces this is proving its own limitations and its short-lived existence, as a type or period of art and decoration.

We Should Profit From the Past

During the last two or three hundred years, to go back no further, chairs, tables, cabinets, in fact all kinds of furniture, have been designed and made in countless numbers, so that similar pieces of furniture have been made in innumerable ways. Obviously, some of these pieces when executed were better than others, and it would be natural that the choice articles of design and craftsmanship were esteemed and cared for, whereas the other were not, and finally disappeared. Consequently we have had handed down to us through the ages a marvelous heritage of furniture and decoration, which may be still seen in museums or are illustrated in books on the subject. This may be deemed an alphabet of design. It has become classified by name, either after a reigning monarch or the craftsman making it, such as, Elizabethan, Louis XVI, Sheraton, Chippendale, to mention only a few.

These classifications are known as the Periods, and it is these Periods the Modernist would ignore. This does not mean we should never attempt to design, or that we have only to copy old examples. Requirements differ and a sincere desire to meet certain conditions in the best practical and artistic manner, will bring into play all the ability the designer may possess, even though he turns to his alphabet for guidance and is not egotistic enough to think he has a solution which no one else has achieved through the centuries.

Certain Essentials Must Be Provided

What is good or bad in art, whether architecture, music, painting or furniture design, will always be a matter of opinion, but in the latter, certain practical phases enter which cannot be omitted, if a useful and satisfactory result is to be obtained. For instance, in our present-day normal living, we eat our meals from a dining table at which we sit. If the table is too low and the chairs more than usual height, we cannot get our knees beneath the table. This may seem elementary, but it is very important, and it is this practical side of design and decoration that cannot be set aside.

Recently, as I was trying to fathom a designer's thought in his conception of a modern armchair, I found that no matter at what angle I sat, it was impossible to place my elbows on the arms. A meaningless piece of furniture was the result, that did not fulfill the purpose for which it was apparently intended.

A conference was being held in a large modern hotel. In each corner of the room was a cluster of those strange silver pipelike excrescences that are so beloved by the Modernist. As the meeting proceeded, it was noticed that these decorations had a strange effect on the eyes, and presently the whole audience voted to move into another room, which was not so modern perhaps, but more restful. Demonstrating again that the practical application of design proves the life of the object or the form of decoration.

Originality Lacking in Modernists

Unfortunately, for many years we have been passing through a phase in which individuality has been frowned on, and group thinking and acting has been the mode, to the exclusion of all personal expression. Everyone copying everyone else. Even the Modernists have copied each other's eccentricities with avidity, and we find the same forms and details in architecture and decoration in all of the countries where it has been practiced. So, even were it admitted that something new had been developed, the Modernists were unable to carry it further, and resorted to reproducing one another's details, whether they had any relation to the subject or not, so that even the title of originality is denied them.

We are now on the threshold of the greatest period of artistic expression in modern times, for with the revival in business, and the great growth of residential building that is bound to follow, the interior decorative arts will be studied and appreciated in a new light. The real function of the interior decorator is to discover the thoughts and desires of his client, and although these may not be practical and are untutored; to correct and enlarge upon them with his own knowledge and experience, rather than crush out all initiative by indulging his own pet schemes, which undoubtedly have been used many times before.

With this idea supreme, we may look forward with confidence to a revival of the arts and crafts, in which beauty of form, color and detail is the motivating force. This will be true Modernism, for it has been the impelling factor of every true artist and craftsman throughout the ages.

Inevitable Modernism

By LEE SIMONSON

HENRY BULTITUDE and I have been arguing the pros and cons of modernism in interior design ever since we got to know each other. After each encounter we are both amazed that the other, though vanquished, can argue still. But we seem destined to go on, until perhaps we wander off into the hills and, finally worn out by each other's arguments, fall into a fifty years' sleep like rival Rip Van Winkles. If we awoke, we would, I'm certain, not waste a minute repairing our tatters, looking for old friends or trying to find our pet dogs. Our white beards flying we would rush down the busiest street of the nearest city, buttonholing startled passers-by, asking in the greatest excitement, "Tell me, are they still designing modern furniture?" Then, dragging our rival witnesses by the lapel (if a lapel were still to be found), confront each other with them, shouting triumphantly, "I told you so."

It is always easy to browbeat the present with the past, because the past's successes in design become history and its unsuccessful experiments are forgotten. Unless one is of a hopelessly Utopian state of mind, it is obvious that not all the Florentine painters of the Renaissance were Filippo Lippis, Botticellis or Buonarottis. For that reason many of them are unknown; their work was not worth preserving even for the next few generations. Similarly, not all English furniture designers were Sheratons or Heppelwhites.

Give It Time to Evolve

Surely, an enormous amount of clumsy, ugly and downright bad furniture, was produced in all the "good" periods. Most of it has been junked and, like chimney sweepers, come to dust. On the other hand the modern style, like every other, must evolve, and in doing so make countless mistakes that have not yet been scrapped. It proves nothing to point them out, except to demonstrate that the urge to adopt furniture and interior decoration to modern needs and modern ways of living is so necessary that it persists in spite of any number of preliminary faux pas.

If furniture designers of the past had ever been quite as respectful of past models as Mr. Bultitude wants us to be, there would never have been any Adamses or Chippendales to invoke as patterns of perfection. These gentlemen would have spent their time trying to convince an affluent, English squirearchy that it ought to live with furnishings piously copied from the best examples extant during the reigns of Francis I or Lorenzo the Magnificent.

It is well to remember that every "classic" model which seems so final in retrospect was once, like the 14-line sonnet, a daring experiment; or, like many of our national anthems which we chant to defend the existing order, was originally a battlecry of revolution. Every generation takes just as much or as little from the past as suits its needs. These needs are constantly changing and breed new social habits, new codes of manners to fit new concepts of morals, which finally determine the prevailing forms of good taste. The furniture of the past can no more escape that process than its creeds, its laws, its weapons, its vehicles, its machines or its clothes.

Fixed Standards Versus Freedom

Nothing is absolute, not even the supposed necessity of having a chair eighteen inches high. That is only the right height at which to sit after we have decided that the desirable or genteel way of living is one in which sitting upright is the polite and proper attitude for social intercourse. But I have lived in Moroccan rooms where one sat on cushions twelve inches high or less; used that most neglected piece of furniture, the floor, quite easily to keep anything one needed handy, and took one's mint-flavored tea off a table six inches high. The arrangement was in many ways far more comfortable, more convenient and more practical than drawing ones legs in under a 30 or 32-inch tea table. Thus it is not in the least essential or inevitable that furniture be made of wood doweled into frames, to support us at one and one-half feet above the floor. That depends entirely on the way we choose to live.

The modern tempo makes us demand for our living rooms couches and easy chairs that previous epochs would have thought fit only for a seraglio. Lounging has become genteel, although the thought of a gentleman doing so in his parlor would have horrified our great-grandfathers. I have here in my summer studio a chair of bent willow on which I can stretch full length with a cushion behind my head that holds it at just the proper height to read by. By slipping down a few inches, and the curve of the piece is cleverly calculated so that I can, I am in the perfect position to take a nap if I want to. The chair is covered with a modern synthetic fabric easily cleaned with a damp cloth. It never has to be brushed by a housemaid or beaten during a spring cleaning, like some of my other furniture that is covered with dust-catching imitations of the rough-textured, handwoven fabrics of previous centuries. The cushions are tied on and can be easily removed, renovated and replaced. I do not have to depend, at the edge of the Adirondacks, on the local furniture maker, who in the eighteenth century, would have existed like the wheelwright in the nearest village. In four years the chair has not warped or cracked. However, if made of tubular nonrusting metal, it would be even better designed, because then obsolescence and upkeep would be reduced to a minimum. For this is not an age when many people can afford a retinue of servants to keep furniture oiled, waxed or polished.

New Manners Demand New Forms

Such a piece of furniture is typical of any number of kinds of furniture and furnishings for which there is no historic precedent. And unless we change our ways of living and revert to the stiffness and stateliness of previous epochs, they will have to be produced for us, and hence be designed. In fact, no more than a fraction of the historic furniture models are used even by designers who think that furniture design consists only of modifying established precedents.

There are no careers to be made in designing four-posted beds with the canopies needed in the scantily heated houses of previous centuries. There is no incentive to creative genius in perfecting wing chairs to keep out the drafts which no longer blow through steam-heated interiors. There are few designs more delicately beautiful than the beds of some of the early Egyptian dynasties. They are not copied because they cannot, without destroying their essential delicacy of proportion, be made to support the springs and hair mattresses without which we cannot sleep comfortably.

A modern author who has to work with files, catalogs, ready reference books, a typewriter and typewriter-size paper, is hopelessly cramped at most historic models of writing desks. I found recently, in writing a rather long volume, how much more usable two parallel shelves, either in the form of a U or an L, are. For even a modest working library, a historic bookcase, designed for the days when cheap books were unknown, is so inadequate as to be an absurdity. Very little important invention will be called for in the designing of chests and wardrobes. Only 20 years ago when I set up studio housekeeping in Paris, I had to buy an armoire to hang my cloths in. Now ample closet space is part of the architecture of even our cheaper dwellings.

Built-In Furniture an Economy

Thus whole classes of historic furniture are rendered obsolete by being built into our walls: the china closet and the sideboard already in our pantries; half our toilet tables already in our bathrooms. Our bureaus will presently follow. In fact, the movable separate piece of furniture is increasingly an upper class luxury. Most living quarters are so cramped and most of us so nomadic a people, living in rented space and shifting our quarters every two or three years, that a collection of furniture is a continual expense and a needless burden. With the present development of architecture toward the multigroup community dwelling, most of our furniture, including radio cabinets, will be taken over by the architect and made part of the structure of his building. I designed one suite in a New York hotel with built-in furniture. There was no difficulty in finding a tenant, Mr. Bultitude may be surprised to learn. I designed an apartment in which the only movable pieces in four rooms were three chairs. After the original owner moved to larger quarters he found no difficulty in subletting it.

Much of the preservation of models of historic furniture is nothing more than upper-class swank, like the breastplates of cavalrymen, no longer able to deflect bullets, but kept to make the Life Guards and the Guarde de Paris resplendent; or like the powdered wigs still used to make English judges supposedly more imposing.

Our parvenu industrial aristocracy, without any tradition of manners or morals of its own, naturally feels the need of backgrounds reminiscent of the more authentic aristocracies in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Hence they must be supplied with adaptations in good historic taste of bygone palaces, châteaux, manors banquet halls and salons. As a scenic designer I have no objection to this kind of stage setting, provided it is well enough done. But why should this kind of catering to an upper crust be confused with the kind of design that still needs to be evolved in order to make the homes of the vast majority today spacious, agreeable and comfortable to live in?

For we live in an industrial era. Almost all of us will have to fill our homes on the basis of the wages that machines can pay us, and with the kind of products machines can turn out. Nothing is more obvious than that furniture of historic type can be produced only by the patient processes of hand craftsmanship. In a machine era the cabinetmaker's handiwork necessary to soundly construct a well-doweled, mortised and tenoned piece of furniture of seasoned or veneered woods, is prohibitively expensive for all but a few people. To copy this in large-scale machine production at a price that is within reach of even the middle classes, results in flimsy pieces that are so short lived as to be hardly worth buying. The attempt to make the machine imitate the niceties of handicraft ornament forces the standardization of precisely what cannot be standardized without also producing the kind of ornament recognized everywhere as "gingerbread." The essential subtleties of pattern, the very anatomy of historic styles in furniture, which give them their distinction, invariably have to be sacrificed. To encourage the tendency to live in the backgrounds of another century than our own, is simply to condemn 98 per cent of the population to live with furnishings that are, both structurally and decoratively, jerry-built fakes.

The New Movement Is But Started

Modernism in interior decoration has hardly begun. Its greatest mistake has been its reliance on the processes of hand-craftsmanship which made it too often prohibitively expensive. But it has already evolved enough models to understand its direction and its problems. Presently it will tackle the major problem of designing furniture and furnishings that the machine can turn out in quantity and yet keep them simple in line and beautiful in texture. Above all they will be honest and sound structurally, indeed so soundly planned technically that they will reach as many millions as the modern automobile.

The truly modern decorator will work less and less with the individual client, more and more with the modern architect who will plan entire communities. Ultimately modern furnishings will fit into the life that we make the good life. We shall then find them agreeable and even beautiful. And no doubt, 100 years from now, someone, a little too impressed with the relics in museums of that day, will tell the new century to pour the wine of new life into our perhaps shapely, but none the less empty, bottles.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The owner of the Belter furniture pictured on this page was Mrs. Samuel Milbank of New York City. This portrait of her is from a photograph taken in the 1850's

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Helen Jacobs, Dorothy Round In Semifinal

Advance in U. S. Tennis After Two Long Battles at Forest Hills

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—Two long matches, followed by a downpour that stopped play for the day, split the quarterfinal day of the United States women's lawn tennis championships into two parts, the second half being scheduled for this afternoon, with the finals probably going over to Monday.

Helen H. Jacobs just managed to defeat Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif., in the first of the matches, the first set equaling the longest ever played in a woman's national singles, when Mrs. F. I. Mallory defeated Joan C. Fry. The score was 11—9, and the set lasted one hour and one minute. Miss Cruickshank was at set point in the tenth game, and Miss Jacobs had three chances to win the set in the final game before she succeeded. The total time of the match was one hour and 28 minutes, and the score 11-9, 6—4.

Then Dorothy E. Round was forced to play equally hard to defeat Sarah H. Palfrey, 6—4, 9—7, the time of this being an hour and four minutes. A curious feature of this match was that the total points were exactly even, though Miss Round won four more games. She scored 39 to 38 in the first set, and was outscored 56 to 55 in the second.

All four players were affected by the heavy, damp surface of the court, and frequent changes of shoes and balls were necessary. This told particularly on the game of Miss Palfrey, as her service suffered badly from the slow court, forcing long driving rallies in which the British girl used her power with much effect. Miss Cruickshank also found her soft shots weakened by the soft turf, but to a less extent.

The two remaining quarterfinal matches in the women's singles, between Mary F. Heeley and Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., and Betty M. Nuthall and Alice I. Marble, as well as the four quarterfinal matches in the doubles, will be played today, and the semifinal match between Miss Round and Miss Jacobs will also be played, so that Miss Round will not have to play on Sunday, to which she objects.

Miss Cruickshank had her service working better than Miss Jacobs at the start, but soon settled down to a backcourt duel, and though Miss Jacobs broke through twice early in the set, Miss Cruickshank came right back to even scores in the following game. Miss Cruickshank led at 30—40 in the tenth game, but an out settled the next point, and Miss Jacobs won the game two points later.

Miss Jacobs broke through the next game, but her opponent followed suit, and the service duel continued, though Miss Jacobs was winning her games easier. A long deuce game went against Miss Cruickshank on her service, and Miss Jacobs ran three points in the next. But Miss Cruickshank scored placements on the next two, and only an inch over the line prevented deuce, and gave the set to Miss Jacobs.

The second set was also a service duel, but after Miss Cruickshank led at 4—3, Miss Jacobs hit her best stride once more, and ran out the set and match by winning the next three games with the loss of only four points.

Miss Round was much superior to Miss Palfrey at the start of their match, running up a lead of 2—0 with the loss of only one point. Miss Palfrey, as her service was poor, the first try seldom going in, fell back on her sharpshooting tactics, but the slow surface told against these, and Miss Round went to 4—2. The British girl was off on her accuracy in the next two games, and Miss Palfrey tied the score at 4 all. But Miss Round discarded her shoes during the next game, and came from behind to win it after deuce had been called five times, then broke through for the set on Miss Palfrey's errors. At that, the difference of one placement separated the pair at the finish.

The second set was also a seesaw, Miss Round led at 3—0, only to lose the next three, and Miss Palfrey broke through in the ninth and eleventh games, and was within two points of set in the tenth and twelfth, only to lose her service in turn. Again she broke through, and three outs by Miss Round gave Miss Palfrey three chances to win the set. But her errors lost all three, and Miss Round steadied, and as the drizzle began won a pair of long deuce games for the set and match, 6—4, 9—7. The summary:

United States Women's Lawn Tennis Championship Singles—Fourth Round

Helen H. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., 11—9, 6—4.

Dorothy E. Round, Great Britain, defeated Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., 6—4, 9—7.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	83	56	.597
Hollywood	82	56	.594
Portland	79	58	.577
Sacramento	80	59	.576
Oakland	65	73	.471
San Francisco	57	82	.410
Missions	56	83	.403
Seattle	51	86	.372

Results Aug. 18

Oakland 4, San Francisco 3.
Oakland 5, San Francisco 0.
Los Angeles 13, Sacramento 4.
Seattle 7, Missions 3.
Hollywood 14, Portland 10.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	83	56	.597
Rochester	76	65	.539
Baltimore	74	66	.529
Toronto	72	68	.514
Albany	66	72	.478
Buffalo	66	72	.478
Montreal	65	73	.471
Jersey City	54	84	.391

Results Aug. 18

Toronto 6, Albany 5
Albany 11, Toronto 6.
Baltimore 12, Rochester 3.
Buffalo 5, Jersey City 4.
Newark 4, Montreal 2.

Move to Standardize Ball

CHICAGO, Aug. 19 (AP)—The baseball may be standardized in all leagues, including the majors and minors, next year. Since the start of the season, a brisk movement has been afoot for standardization, its leaders claiming it would not only benefit the game but give major league scouts a better chance to recognize players of merit in circuits of lower classifications. William L. Veeck, president of the Chicago Cubs, is the latest supporter of the movement.

Johnson Pitches A No-Hit Contest

By the Associated Press

New Orleans, La., Aug. 19

FRED JOHNSON of the New Orleans Pelicans turned in the season's second no-hit no-run pitching effort in the Southern Association yesterday when he blanked Birmingham, 6 to 0.

Only two Birmingham players reached the bases. Berres got on in the eighth when Catcher Autry missed the third strike, and Kane walked.

The other hitless performance was turned in by Billy Bayne of the Memphis Club earlier in the season.

Vines and Shields In Doubles Final

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19 (AP)—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Keith Gledhill, national champions, defending their Newport casino doubles tennis titles, today reached the final round for the third straight year by defeating Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., and R. Berkeley Bell, New York, 6—4, 3—6, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2, in a semifinals match that ran into a shower yesterday.

When the postponement was ordered, Mangin and Bell had a set lead and were trailing one game to two on service in the fourth. Play was resumed at that point and the title-holders ran out the five-set match in quick order.

Vines' play was on a much higher plane than yesterday, when Francis X. Shields of New York gave him a straight set trouncing to move into the singles final against Wilmer L. Allison Jr., the Texan, who shared the Davis Cup singles assignments with Vines.

The title defenders will mark time until George M. Lott Jr., of Chicago, and Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, meet Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, and Eugene H. McCauliff, Yonkers, N. Y., in the other team semifinal.

Singles—Semifinal Round

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, defeated Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, La., 3—6, 6—4, 6—2, 9—11, 6—3.

Doubles—Quarterfinal Round

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., and R. Berkeley Bell, New York, won from Francis X. Shields, New York, and Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, Wis., by default.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, won from Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, and John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, by default.

Semifinal Round

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Keith Gledhill, California, defeated Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., and R. Berkeley Bell, New York, 6—4, 3—6, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Vanitie Outraces Old Rival Weetamoe Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19—The twenty-fifth race for the Kings Cup, an event which is opened to all large sloops and schooners in the western world, was scheduled as the concluding affair of the New York Yacht Club cruise, disbandment will take place at evening colors tonight.

The fleet came in from Bussards Bay yesterday afternoon after a 36-mile run in a moderate southwest breeze, with Gerard B. Lambert's sloop Vanitie leading Frederick H. Princes' Weetamoe by more than 15 minutes, and defeating her rival by 10m., and 42s., corrected time.

Vanitie won the start in Bussards Bay, and gained steadily in the 19-mile beat to the turn at the Hen and Chickens lightship as well as in the 17-mile fetch to the finish at Brenton's reef. She was far enough ahead to win the cup for sloops offered by Rear-Commodore R. Townsend Irwin, while that for schooners went to Harold W. Brooks' Mary Rose.

Both the large sloops were entered for the Kings Cup race today together with Frank C. Paine's Shimna which receives about 40 minutes time allowance from Vanitie.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	66	43	.606
Pittsburgh	62	48	.550
Chicago	62	51	.549
St. Louis	62	53	.539
Boston	60	53	.531
Philadelphia	46	64	.418
Brooklyn	44	63	.411
Cincinnati	44	70	.386

Results Aug. 18

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	x	4	13	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	0

Batteries—Fitzsimmons and Mancuso; Lucas and Lombardi. Umpires—Quigley and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 58m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	1
Boston	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	3

Batteries—Root, Nelson and Hartnett; Betts and Spohrer. Winning Pitcher—Nelson. Umpires—Powell, Stark and Rigler. Time—1h. 46m.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Knoxville	31	20	.608
New Orleans	30	23	.566
Nashville	26	24	.520
Memphis	26	25	.510
Little Rock	27	27	.500
Birmingham	24	29	.453
Chattanooga	23	30	.434
Atlanta	19	33	.365

Results Aug. 18

Little Rock 8, Atlanta 1.
Memphis 5, Knoxville 3.
Knoxville 5, Memphis 2.
Nashville 8, Chattanooga 7.
New Orleans 6, Birmingham 0.
Birmingham 4, New Orleans 3.

Season's First "Bear" Story

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., (AP)—The first 1933 bear story cropped up at the University of Minnesota recently as football coaches said indications were that "about one-third" of the varsity squad was in scholastic trouble now. Spring season optimism over the team was being crowded out by doubts concerning eligibility. When Coach Bernie W. Bierman returned recently, he found four backfielders and a half a dozen linemen taking summer studies in hopes of clearing the barriers, and news that an eleventh, Leslie R. Knudsen '34, tackle, appears definitely lost for the season.

Alston Leads Canadian Open Golf With 142

Score Is Two Under Par—Kirkwood, Cooper and Diegel Close Behind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Aug. 19—R. M. (Bobby) Alston, 24-year-old Scottish-born assistant professional at the Rivermead Golf Club of Ottawa, was the only one of the leaders at the end of the first 18 holes of the annual Canadian open golf championship on Thursday to hold his own during Friday's play and as a result he is leading the field with a total of 142, two under par, at the the halfway mark. When the second day's play started Alston was in a three-cornered tie with J. H. (Joe) Kirkwood and J. J. (Johnny) Farrell for second place with 71, one stroke behind the defending champion, Harry Cooper of Chicago, but on Friday he turned in another 71 while Kirkwood took 72 to be in second place, one stroke in front of Cooper and Leonard H. Diegel.

The struggle for the championship is still a close one, there being 15 players within six strokes of the leaders, and Alston, in his effort to bring back the title to Canada after 14 years in the United States, is assisted by Walter Slithers, another Ottawa assistant in a tie for fifth place; Frank Corrigan, 19-year-old University of Toronto student from Ottawa, who leads the amateurs; Willie Lamb of Uplands G. C.; Lex Robson of Islington G. C., and Tom Grossart of St. Andrews G. C., all local clubs.

Corrigan has a three-stroke advantage over C. Ross Somerville of London, Ont., United States amateur champion, and P. G. Hobilitzel of Lambton G. C. in the contest for low amateur scores.

A feature of the day was the equaling of the course record, a 69 by Horton Smith, by Tom Kerrigan of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and this enabled him to tie for seventh place. The qualifying limit was 162, with 87 being drawn for the last two rounds on Saturday. The scores:

R. M. Alston, Rivermead, Ottawa	71	71	142
J. H. Kirkwood, Chicago	71	72	143
Harry Cooper, Glen Oak, Ill.	70	74	144
L. H. Diegel, Agua Caliente	72	72	144
Horton Smith, Chicago	73	72	145
Walter Smithers, Royal Ottawa	74	71	145
J. J. Farrell, Mamaroneck, N. Y.	71	75	146
*Frank Corrigan, Chaudiere, Ont.	73	73	146
Tom Kerrigan, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	77	69	146
Willie Lamb, Uplands	72	75	147
Gene Sarazen, Miami, Fla.	76	71	147
Lex Robson, Islington	73	74	147
Tom Grossart, St. Andrews	72	76	148
Al Houghton, Bethesda, Md.	78	72	148
Ralph Guldahl, St. Louis	76	72	148
Joe Noble, Galt	73	76	149
*C. Ross Somerville, London Hunt	73	76	149
Bob Cunningham, Royal York	74	75	149
Gelis Serafin, Scranton, Penna.	78	71	149
*P. G. Hobilitzel, Lambton	76	73	149
Arthur Hulbert, Thornhill	78	72	150
Willie Goggin, Balads Beach, Cal.	72	78	150
W. P. Crompton, Muskoka Lakes	73	77	150
Mortie Dutra, Royal Oak	74	76	150
Ben Coltrin, San Francisco	79	75	150
D. A. Ferguson, Weston	78	74	152
R. H. Green, Kingston	77	75	152
George Von Elm, Detroit	72	79	151
A. F. McPherson, Marlborough, Montreal	73	78	151
Victor Chessi, Rumson, N. J.	75	76	151
Jimmy Johnstone, Rosedale	76	75	151
Andy Kay, Lambton	77	75	152
Wm. MacWilliam, Thistle Down	76	76	152
Jack Little, Ottawa Hunt	76	76	152
F. E. Lock, Burlington	81	71	152
*J. H. Chipman, Lambton	79	74	153
Gordon Brydson, Mississauga	79	74	153
*Joe Thompson, Royal York	77	76	153
Tommy Filmer, Detroit	76	77	153
Nicol Thompson, Sr., Hamilton	78	75	153
*N. Cumming, Islington	78	77	155
Jack Armitage, Dundas Valley	73	82	154
Robert Burns, Hampstead, Mont.	76	78	154
S. Brown, St. Andrews	78	76	154
Rod Munday, Salada Cal.	78	76	154
Jules Huot, Kent, Quebec	77	78	155
Reg Bailey, Toronto Ladies	77	78	155
E. L. Trumper, Cliff Side	77	78	155
Dave Spittal, Toronto	77	78	155
Reg Sanson, Glen Mawr	78	77	155
Dave Hutchison, Woodbine	78	77	155
Hugh Borthwick, Rouge Hills	78	80	158
Geo. Cumming, Toronto Golf	77	79	156
Jack Gordon, Buffalo	77	79	156
H. A. Tryon, Elmira, N. Y.	77	79	156
Lou Cumming, Toronto Golf	79	78	157
C. R. Murray, Royal Mont.	79	77	156
Willie Spittal, Oakdale	82	74	156
Dick Borthwick, St. Andrews	82	74	156
*Dr. J. A. Sullivan, Rosedale	84	72	156
A. E. Cruttenden, Summit	78	79	157
*A. Grimsditch, Royal York	78	79	157
*Nicol Thomssen Jr., Royal York	80	77	157
*A. Polhill, Royal York	77	80	157
*Gil Walker, Royal York	77	80	157
Jack Roberts, Oshawa	78	80	158
*Phil Farley, Cedar Brook	78	80	158
*Jack Cameron, Royal York	79	79	158
*Don D. Carrick, Scarboro	79	79	158
Dave Noble, Simcoe	80	78	158
C. H. Perkins, Hartford, Conn.	78	82	158
*W. D. Taylor, Summerlea, Mont.	78	82	158
Kenneth French, Scotch Pines	84	74	158
*Jack Wallis, Royal York	78	83	159
*R. M. Mickles, Beaconsfield, Mont.	76	83	159
L. B. White, Pine Point	83	77	159
A. H. Murray, Beaconsfield, Mont.	80	79	159
Jack Geoghegan, Hartf'd, Conn.	84	75	159
*H. W. Phelan, Royal York	81	79	160
Howard Swanson, Buffalo, N. Y.	79	81	160
G. C. Shaw, Humber Valley	79	81	160
*Jimmie Good, Thistledown	78	81	159
Arthur Millen, New York	79	81	160
A. W. Lawrence, Brockville	80	80	160
Fred Hunt, Brantford	79	81	160
*Arthur Lynch, Mamaron'k, N.Y.	81	79	160
Edwin Nagle, Buffalo, N. Y.	78	83	161
Walter Cunningham, Washington	78	83	161
*Jack Nash, London Hunt	77	85	162

*—Amateur.

Athletics Growing in China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China—Despite the political troubles of the country, sport continues to make steady headway in China. The keenness of competition is becoming more marked all the time, and new records are being set. The numbers taking part in athletic meetings are also increasing rapidly. Over 1000 athletes, from every part of China, boys and girls, took part in the great annual North China athletic meeting, held this year at Tsingtao. Twelve provinces were represented, including the Four Eastern Provinces otherwise Manchuria. Chief honors fell to the Peiping teams who returned with 46 silver cups and shields, also 11 banners and numerous individual awards. The Peiping teams have resumed training for the national meet at Nanking in October.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	85	43	.664
Minneapolis	71	60	.542
Indianapolis	69	61	.519
St. Paul	67	65	.508
Toledo	62	69	.484
Louisville	60	69	.476
Milwaukee	56	73	.434
Kansas City	50	82	.379

Results Aug. 18

Toledo 11, Milwaukee 8.
Louisville 23, St. Paul 3.
Columbus 4, Kansas City 3.
Minneapolis 11, Indianapolis 6.

Canadians Win Shoot

OTTAWA, Aug. 19 (Canadian Press)—By the slim margin of one point Canada defeated Great Britain yesterday in a competition between teams of sharpshooting cadets for the Michael Faraday Imperial Cup. Roger Brisley, Kingston and the picked team of eight Canadian cadets, including four from Hamilton, Ont., competed at the 300 and 600-yard ranges. They were even at the half-way mark and to the last distance the issue was in doubt until virtually the last shot. Cadet M. Bonetto of Hamilton led the Canadians with a score of 60 out of 70.

Switzerland Takes Lead

MONTE CARLO, Monaco, Aug. 19 (AP)—Switzerland took a 3-to-0 lead over Monaco yesterday in the 1934 Davis Cup elimination play. H. C. Fisher defeated Rene Gallope 6—3, 6—3, 6—4, and Max Ellmer won from Vladimir Landau 6—3, 8—3, 6—2.

British Sports

Wimbledon Reviewed—the Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wimbledon

A CIVIC reception for Dorothy Round on her return home to Dudley and a paan of British newspaper praise for that brilliant player were the highest of many compliments paid to Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., U. S. A., after her sixth victory in the final of the Wimbledon singles championship for women. Mrs. Moody, by that success, equaled Suzanne Lenglen's total of victories, and she now requires only two more to excel the record held by Mrs. Lambert Chambers.

The destination of the women's championship was a foregone conclusion before the first ball of the 1933 meeting was struck and main interest focused upon the identity of Mrs. Moody's opponent in the deciding match. There was no clear indication, in this intriguing matter, until Miss Round, a trim little Sunday school teacher who refuses to play competitive tennis on Sundays, accounted for Helen H. Jacobs, America, in the semifinal round.

Of the eight women "seeded" to prevent their meeting before the fifth round, only one fell by the wayside. She was J. Jedrzejowska, a hard-hitting Polish champion, worn down by the earnest retrieving of Miss M. Horn, Germany, in the third round. Miss Jedrzejowska is more effective on hard courts than on grass. The seven who survived according to schedule were Miss Round, Great Britain; Mrs. Renée Mathieu, France; Miss Jacobs, United States; Miss Krahwinkel, Germany; M. C. Scriven, Great Britain; L. Payot, France, and Mrs. Moody, United States.

In nearly all the women's play at Wimbledon, lawn tennis was interpreted as being an affair of mighty hits from the base line. The ladies drove and they drove and they drove, in rallies enduring sometimes for thirty or 40 strokes. Presumably women players stay away from the net because storming it taxes their energies too much, and it seems an illogical sequel that they should then consent to toil up and down the base-line, intent rather upon avoiding mistakes than hitting winners.

The reason for the nationwide jubilation over Miss Round's display in the final was that nobody realized that there was an English girl capable of putting Mrs. Moody on the road to defeat. Miss Round, hard-court champion of Britain, did just that, but she could not prevent the great Mrs. Moody from retracing her steps to the cross-roads and marching home down the road to victory. Miss Round showed that she had the equipment by which Mrs. Moody could be beaten—deep, wide drives to the wings, clever lobs, neat volleys, subtle drop-shots, all mixed up together—and the American star extracted herself from an awkward situation by a super-mixture of the same type.

We shall never know how much the trend of the contest was affected by what may be termed "an incident." It was just one of those things that happen. At 7 games to 6 in Miss Round's favor and 40-30 to Mrs. Moody in the fourteenth game of the second set, the English girl drove a ball which, to Mrs. Moody, countless spectators, and the occupants of the press box, appeared to fall palpably outside the base-line. The linesman on duty in that area thought that the ball was "in" and, therefore, he made no sound. The crowd supplied more than was wanted in the way of sound, and the umpire asked the linesman for a decision. Not being able to make himself heard, the linesman made a gesture to indicate that the ball fell on the line. The umpire misread the signal and thought that the official was trying to explain that the ball was out. So the game was scored to Mrs. Moody. The next moves were the linesman's visit to the umpire's chair, where a conference took place, a reversal of the umpire's last ruling, and a score of deuce. By this time, the ball boys had begun to throw balls from one end to the other, the players had started to change ends, and there was an uncomfortable pause. Concentration had been broken at a critical moment and the contestants were only half-hearted in their play for the rest of the set, which went to the English girl at 8—6.

Mrs. Moody, entrenched on the base-line and firing heavy guns to left and right, took the first set at 6—4. In the second the games went with service to 6-all and Miss Round exhibited a definite superiority in footwork, she served as strongly as her opponent, with fewer faults on first service, and she made Mrs. Moody do a great deal of unwelcome running. In the unfortunate circumstances already described, Mrs. Moody thus lost the first set she has dropped since she became champion at Wimbledon in 1927. That year, Miss Gwen Sterry (now Mrs. Simmers) took one from her in the semifinal round.

In the final set, Miss Round, instead of forcing the pace, allowed her adversary to make it, and she played right into Mrs. Moody's experienced hands. The champion then used everything that Dorothy had used before—lobs, drop shots and a traversing bombardment—and she used them better. Miss Round, unwilling to persevere with long and hard driving rallies at this stage, attempted to come in and volley; but the title-holder knew just how to deal with this development and was grateful for it. An hour and a half after the start of the match, the third set ended at 6—3. "Queen Helen's" throne had tottered, though it had not fallen, and the gulf between the champion and the rest of the world had been almost bridged.

The women's doubles championship was remarkable for the success of Miss James and A. M. Yorke, two youngsters who put up a great fight in the final before losing to Elizabeth M. Ryan of California, and Mrs. Mathieu, France, at 6—2, 9—11, 6—4. Miss Yorke is one of the best volleyers among British women. A word about Miss Ryan's achievements may not be out of season here. This year, before Wimbledon, she won the women's singles championship of Italy, and, with Mrs. Mathieu, the women's doubles championship of France; and she has now the unrivaled total of 18 Wimbledon championships to her credit. She first appeared in the All-England tournament in 1912, and she has not missed a meeting since. She has been successful in the women's doubles 10 times and in the mixed doubles eight, and she has figured in the final of the singles. Which is good going.

The mixed doubles went for the first time in history to a German pair, G. Von Cramm and Miss Krahwinkel, who beat N. G. Farquharson, South Africa, and Miss Healey, Great Britain, at a score of 7—5, 8—6. There was an addition to the program in the form of a consolation tournament for women knocked out of the championship singles in the first and second rounds—a counterpart to the All-England Plate for men—and the winner of this event was Miss S. Rosambert of France. She defeated in the final her countrywoman, Miss J. Goldschmidt, by 6—4, 6—1.

From the women on the court to the women in the crowd is an easy transition. Never have there been so many feminine spectators at the championships, and never, for that matter, have there been so many men. Attendances were "records," day after day, and the Royal Box was graced more than once by the presence of the King and Queen.

Yorkshire Scores Win From Nottinghamshire

LONDON, Aug. 19 (Canadian Press)—Yorkshire defeated Nottinghamshire by 10 wickets yesterday and assured itself of top place in first-class county cricket for the eighth time in the last 14 years. The season will end in two weeks.

Gloucester beat Derbyshire by an innings and 55 runs, Essex won from Surrey by 245 runs, Sussex downed Glamorgan by an innings and 65 runs and Somerset had a 10-wicket victory over Middlesex. Lancashire subdued Worcester on the first innings and Hampshire had a similar triumph over Leicester. The scores:

York 515 and 12 for 0; Nottingham 224 and 302 (Carr 97 not out, Bowes 4 for 87), at Bradford.

Gloucester 431; Derby 196 and 180 (C. Parker 4 for 84), at Cheltenham.

Essex 490 and 253 for 7 declared (Cutmore 94, Gover 6 for 101); Surrey 271 and 87 (Farnes 7 for 21), at Southend.

Sussex 437 for 3 declared; Glamorgan 333 for 8 (Tate 5 for 38, Bowley 3 for 17), at Hove.

Somerset 385 for 9 declared and 21 for 0; Middlesex 195 and 340 (Lee 53, Price 52, Hendren 78, Smithoven 68, White 5 for 61), at Weston-Super-Mare.

Lancashire 538 for 9 declared; Worcester 191 and 355 for 4 (Walters 136, Gibbons 122 not out, Martin 50 not out), at Worcester.

Hampshire 437; Leicester 378 and, following on, 183 for 3 (Berry 84), at Leicester.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	74	38	.661
New York	66	45	.595
Cleveland	58	59	.496
Philadelphia	58	56	.495
Detroit	56	59	.487
Chicago	51	61	.455
Boston	49	62	.441
St. Louis	44	73	.376

Results Aug. 18

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	1
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	10	0

Batteries—Thomas, Russell and Sewell, Berry; Miller, Mewing, Wyatt and Berry. Winning pitcher—Russell. Losing pitcher—Wyatt. Umpires—Moriarty, Geisel and Kolls. Time—3h. 5m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	11	0
St. Louis	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	8	0	

Batteries—Van Atta and Dickey; Hebert, McDonald, Knott and Hemsley. Losing pitcher—Hebert. Umpires—Van Grafian, Hildebrand and Dinneen. Time—1h. 50m.

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	x	2	7	0
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1

Batteries—Harder and Spencer; Rhodes and Ferrell. Umpires—Owens and Ormsby. Time—1h. 23m.

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	1	1	0	4	1	0	x	7	15	1
Philadelphia	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	6	8	14	1

Batteries—Sorrell, Fischer and Hayworth; Mahaffey, Barrett and Cochrane. Winning pitcher—Sorrell. Losing pitcher—Mahaffey. Umpires—McGowan and Summers. Time—1h. 52m.

Boucher or Hart May Take Ottawa Senators

OTTAWA, Aug. 19 (AP)—Directors of the Ottawa Hockey Association, owners of the Ottawa franchise in the National Professional Hockey League, met yesterday and elected officers for the coming year now that it has been determined that the club remain in hockey's major circuit.

An option for the purchase of the club by Baltimore interests for $200,000 expired during the past week. T. F. Ahearn, M. P., was reelected president; S. P. Quilty, vice-president; Clare Brunton, secretary-treasurer, and F. D. Burpee, W. H. McIntyre, Dr. R. H. Parent and Redmond Quain, K. C., directors.

Choice of a manager for the coming season was discussed, but no decision reached. It is not believed Cy Denneny will be retained. Many applications have been received, with Cecil Hart, former manager of the Montreal Canadiens, and George Boucher, leader of the Boston Bruin Cubs last year, prominently mentioned.

Indian Harbor Y. C. Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I., Aug. 19—Captained by Lorna Whitelsey, the Indian Harbor Yacht Club won the women's yachting championship of Long Island Sound for the third year in succession, yesterday. It won both of the races held yesterday to give it four straight in the series of five. Myrtle Whitelsey, sister of the captain, and Edith Wills made up the rest of the winning crew. This entitles them to compete in the women's national yachting championship off Cohasset next month.

Triple Victory Thwarted

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—Donald Budge, the red-headed streak from California, was waylaid in his effort to annex a triple victory in the Colorado open tennis tournament recently and went down to defeat in the men's doubles. Paired with Billy Seward of Los Angeles, Budge, who previously won the men's singles and junior titles, was defeated in the doubles by Jack Tidball and Larry Myers, 6—8, 6—3, 7—4, 7—5. A half-hour before Budge defeated Seward, 6—4, 6—3, in the junior singles final.

Night Baseball in Japan

TOKIO (AP)—Night baseball has made its bow to good crowds in Japan, where daylight baseball has for years been the national sport. Thirty thousand fans attended the inauguration of the new lighting installation over Waseda University's stadium, when the Waseda varsity nine defeated the Pressmen. On the same field Rugby football of the English brand is also played at night. The installation cost $35,000.

Vineyard Haven Y. C. Qualifies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 19—The Vineyard Haven Club qualified for the national junior yacht-racing championship races which are to be held off Gloucester, late this month, by scoring 15½ points in the district championship series held off here this week. Cotuit finished second, Buzzards third and Nantucket fourth.

Education

More Words—And a Review

Our Living Language Series—27

By ISABEL DAVIES McCLOUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To *placate* is to please; yet the word carries the idea of *abjectness* and of an almost vain and somewhat servile effort to please a difficult taskmaster. One who is *implacable* cannot, or will not, be pleased. "They sought by dint of stern sacrifice to *conciliate* their *implacable* heathen gods."

A *suppliant* is one who sues for favor, one who seeks, beseechingly; the idea of abject, prayerful *supplication* is implied in this word. Webster says that the syllable *plic* is possibly related to the *plac* syllable of *placate*. Thus it is easy to see why we are taught that prayer must not be *supplication*, for a *suppliant* has no expectancy of good; rather, his is an almost forlorn hope that he may *appease*, *pacify*, *conciliate* him to whom the prayer is addressed. (Hearing the word *suppliant*, have you any question as to whether the ending is *ent* or *ant*? Note that in the word *complacent*, which has *plac* from the same Latin root, *c* is pronounced like *s*. Why?)

Why must *e* be retained in the word *interchangeably*?

How would *communicant* be pronounced if it ended in *ent*?

A thing which is *beneficial* literally, is that which makes for, or does, good. The same *fici* is seen in the words *artificial* and *superficial*. An *artificial* thing is a thing made by *art*, not by nature; a *superficial* thing, one that is shallow, one that covers the surface only—the original meaning being "that which is made above"—therefore, at the top, a surface. "It requires the utmost concentration of effort to overcome the habit of *superficial* thinking; of accepting, without question, those creeds and dogmas that have been handed down, dog-eared, draggled and worn, to become our rules for living."

Groups of Words

The same *bene* we find in *beneficial* occurs in the word *beneficent*; here we have the audible check on the spelling of both words, for *beneficent* accents the *ef* syllable, with short *e*. *Beneficent* is defined as "performing acts of kindness or charity"; as, "The *beneficent* effects of Christianity." (Note *effects*.) *Beneficial* means: *useful*, *serviceable*, *helpful*, *lucrative*, *remunerative*. It refers to that which is productive of general good for a great number. *Advantageous* refers to that which conduces (leads together) toward personal advancement or some special end. *Profitable* refers to that which yields useful or lucrative (paying; associate lucre) returns. A *beneficial* trend of thought; a *beneficial* rain; an *advantageous offer*; an *advantageous* position; a *profitable* investment; a *profitable* study. (Why do we keep the *e* in *serviceable*?)

The word *remunerative* is often mispronounced. Note *mun* having long *u*, as in *mule*. *Remuneration* is pay for services rendered. *Muner* is from the Latin, *gift*; *re* means *back*, or *again*. Thus, someone does something for you, and you give him *remuneration*, "a *gift back*." A giver of lavish gifts is said to be *munificent*; the giving itself is expressed

Progress in Education

When Children Stay Home

An Informal and Interesting Headquarters

By LYDIA LION ROBERTS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"IT IS queer what little things a young girl will remember," said a woman laughingly one day. "My father was unfailingly kind to us, he worked hard and provided a good home, and we were free to have all the company we wanted, but it was years before I could excuse him for not dressing and acting the host when my friends came. He was a well-read man who could talk entertainingly on almost any subject, but I suppose to him my boy and girl friends were children and he treated them accordingly. I wanted to be proud of him, to have my friends know and like him. Imagine my young anguish when he would shuffle through the rooms in his old slippers, his collar off and his old coat flopping. Instead of greeting my friends as I felt the head of the house should, he would wave his hand carelessly and wander off. I think I really chose my husband because he was such a delightful host. We both agree that it is important to be as graciously hospitable to our children's friends as to our own."

"How in the world do you keep your children at home so much?" asked a neighbor one morning as two women were discussing their home problems.

Making It Interesting

"By making the home interesting," replied the other simply. "We keep open house all the time. The home should be the center of the child's universe, but it will not long remain so unless it is stimulating, absorbing and so full of interest that it does not suffer by comparison with outside attractions. It is surprising how much variety may be introduced into the home atmosphere by the judicious use of hospitality. My little girl's sewing club is meeting here unexpectedly this week because she knew her club is welcome here at any time even on short notice. My oldest son is having two boys come here this evening to practice their cornet duets with the piano. On Saturday the younger boy is expecting six Boy Scouts who want to pass their tests in friction fire-making. The cellar is their special meeting place."

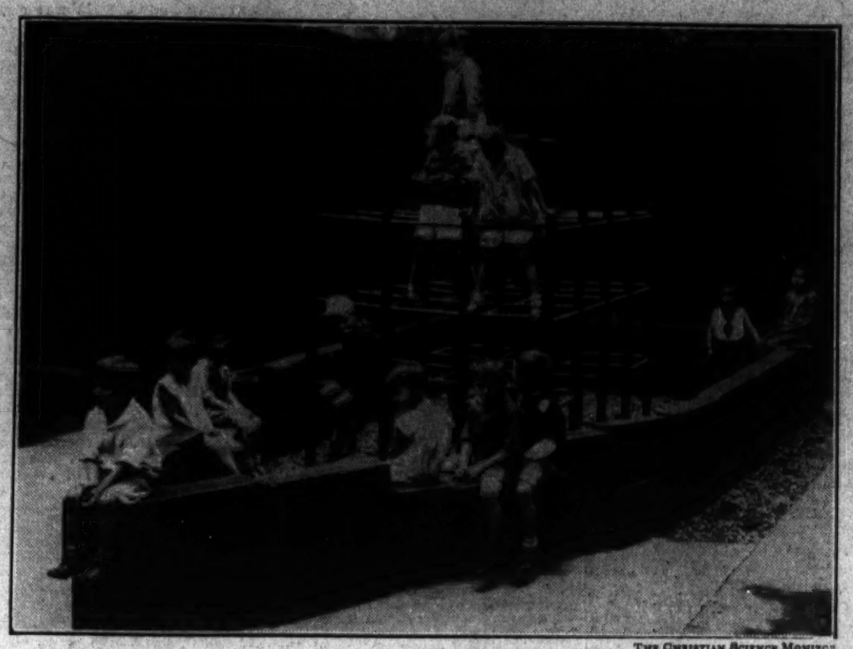
"Last week," the mother continued, "we had as our guests to dinner one evening two Japanese students. They told us interesting stories of their country, and in answer to their questions we explained our methods of home cooking which they had thoroughly enjoyed. Our children had made fudge and the younger student thought it one of the greatest delicacies he had ever tasted. After dinner the older student played his flute and then our boy played his violin. When they were leaving one of the men said, 'This is first time I been entertained in American home. I been guest in American club, church, and hotel, but I deeply appreciate American home.'"

Taking It Easily

"I wish mother did not take entertaining quite so hard," confided a young man to an older friend. "Once in a while she gives a party or a dinner for my friends and everything is absolutely perfect. The food is delicious and the decorations are costly, but the affair is formal and uninteresting. Mother plans for weeks to make it right and she says I do not appreciate her efforts. The fact is that I would so much rather feel free to invite Tom, Dick and Harry in to a meal at any time. I should like to get a crowd of boys and girls together and go hiking in the woods and then come home and toast "wienies" and marshmallows over the fire and make cocoa and sandwiches in the kitchen. Mother says that is too much work and not her idea of hospitality.

"There is nothing to do at home in the evenings," stated a high school girl one day. "Mother and father go out to different things and my brother is away with his friends. We have a pretty house and I would not mind staying at home sometimes if there was anything interesting to do. I get tired of reading by myself after my home work is done so I usually call up a friend and we go for a walk or wander in to a movie."

The home should be the hub around which the interests of the young people revolve, but to keep this important position it should radiate a gracious welcome that provides for the formal and informal contacts of each member of the family. The in-growing home can never be a vital factor in the young people's lives, but there is an opportunity for unbounded influence in the home which is graced by the sincere, joyous spirit of hospitality.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Sailing, Sailing, Over the Briny Sea"—First We Build a Boat; Then We Travel in It, at the Family Center Play School, New York City.

Busy Play Schools

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York, N. Y.

"I WISH these came without ends," remarked a slim, dark-eyed boy, letting bits of the long string bean he was snipping into small pieces fall into the wide pan beside him.

"One time they came with strings down their backs, too, that had to be pulled off," a visitor told him, smiling as she watched his diligent efforts to make the big heap of beans at his elbow grow smaller. "They found out how to get rid of the strings; perhaps they will fix it so bean will no longer have any ends."

The boy nodded approvingly. His remark had been made casually, but should he be a future Luther Burbank, what wide implications the daring of his idea might hold for generations of housewives.

The incident conveys an impression of the creative possibilities of the summer play schools, where, released from the closely organized routine of the regular academic year, the children are encouraged to make more original and independent observations of the life around them and to use their imaginations constructively in ways that may be reflected in numerous progressive ideas and methods later on in their experience.

In the Place of Idleness

Pass a summer morning visiting two or three well conducted play schools, and you will come away impressed with their rich possibilities for expanding the children's experience and for turning long vacation periods, often idled away doing nothing in particular, into opportunities for giving the youngsters a broader outlook and encouraging a bent for original inquiry that may serve them well in life.

What a pity it is that public education authorities are inclined to give play schools the cold shoulder and to consider them under the head of frills in education. In New York City, with more than 1,000,000 children regularly attending the public schools, a mere $22,000 is all the provision the board of education's budget has made annually for summer play schools for several years. And now they talk of cutting that in half.

The group where the boy was cutting beans so busily was helping prepare lunch. Luncheon today, they said, would be of string beans, beets, bananas, rye bread and milk. It takes a lot of food to satisfy more than 100 hungry little mouths, and the older children take turns in helping to prepare and serve it.

In a corner of the next room, a group of 6- and 8-year-olds were engrossed "playing house." Out of large pasteboard boxes they had built the furnishings and equipment themselves. Since there is so much similarity about rectangular boxes covered with white paper, the children have printed labels for the most important objects — "Our Stove," "Our Sink."

Activities Furnish Ideas

Outside the line which marks the end of the kitchen, they have built a garage, also of pasteboard. A specially amusing bit of realism is a traffic signal, with red and green pasteboard arms, standing in what should properly be the door yard. But when one builds a garage, surely a traffic signal should not be far away.

The ideas for most of the activities grow out of the discussions which the teacher or leader has with the children every day.

"Where does milk come from?" asked a teacher of a group of 8 year-olds.

"From the stable," replied one boy promptly. "My father is a milkman and I know he gets the milk from the stable."

Out of that conversation grew a trip to a farm where the children saw cows and poultry and came back to the city with a much more comprehensive knowledge of the things they use daily. They had had no idea as to how butter was made, and they thought that cheese grew like a vegetable. Later they made butter and cottage cheese themselves in their classroom.

Discovering that vegetables came from the farmer and were not produced by wholesalers like the rabbit in a magician's hat, the children turned a corner of their classroom into a miniature farm and grew oats in shallow boxes. Their imaginations thoroughly awakened, they discovered that the farmer could not live entirely on the things he grew. He must have clothes and machines and equipment; so he needed money. To get money, he must sell some of his crops and stock. So they built wagons of shallow boxes with four wheels, each of which they carefully cut themselves, for the farmer to take his crops to market.

A group of 5-year-olds, making a large wooden box to hold their shoes during rest hour, nailed on the cover just as they had the sides and then stood around perplexed because it wouldn't open. A teacher, observing their dismay, told them to go examine the door of the class room and find out why they were able to move it. This was their introduction to hinges.

When the box was made and covered with bright yellow oilcloth, one boy ornamented the lid with a picture of a shoe colored deep woodsy green with a dark blue toe. Another boy criticised the picture, saying that he had never seen a shoe that color.

"I have always wanted shoes that color," replied the 5-year-old artist, gravely settling the point.

The classroom next door was empty the day this was written because the children were on a trip to a pier as part of a study of transportation they are making. Another group, engaged in studying transportation, visited an airport and showed the results of their observation by immediately installing a lighting system in an air field they had built in their classroom and by the improvement in the models of airplanes they made from old orange crates.

The field for play schools is "ripe unto the harvest." But the most devoted efforts of the Summer Play Schools Committee of the Child Study Association of America has succeeded in establishing only 16 summer play schools in New York City. Two of these are in public schools; the others are in settlement houses and are supported by private funds.

E. C. I.

Pupils' Natural Ability

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

"The aim of public school teachers is steadily moving away from examination results and tending toward a development of the pupil's natural powers," writes the Minister of Education. "Special attention is given to those aptitudes which indicate what occupation is to follow in later life. With the examination tension removed, th teacher very properly applies methods which make demands on the pupil's own resourcefulness and initiative. Progress may be slower for a time, but with the knowledge that the child is advancing by reason of his own effort, rather than as a result of certain information communicated to him in ready-made form by his tutor, one feels that the child of today is leaving his school well equipped for life with all its present uncertainty and future problems."

The Parent

A Victory Gained

Scranton, Penna.

Dear Parent Column:

I have always enjoyed the letters in the Parent column, and many times have found the solution of a problem in those letters and in the helpful articles appearing from time to time on the Educational page. These articles and certain letters have been so very helpful that I have made a scrapbook of them and now others, to whom I have loaned the book, have also been helped.

An editor's note at the end of this column, in a recent issue of the Monitor, telling us that if the column is to appear each week it must be fed with letters, made me realize that I could share a sweet experience that we had recently.

Our older little girl, age 6½, loved school and her first teacher. But when she was promoted into the next grade, the majority of the older children all around the neighborhood, as well as many of the parents, expressed their sympathy for Helen and gave her all kinds of warnings about the next teacher. Miss R—— was pictured as very cross, impatient, quick tempered and very unreasonable. This was such a contrast from the first teacher that the result was that Helen was afraid to go to school.

The first two weeks seemed to bear out all that had been said and it was such a struggle to get Helen to go to school that I even considered having her transferred to another school. Suddenly I realized how much in the wrong I was and then I set about immediately to correct our attitude.

When the child came home that day with the usual tale of woe, instead of accepting it I began the task of correcting it. I explained to her that there is always something in everyone that is worth loving and if Miss R—— appeared to be cross it was only because she needed more love. I reminded her that love responds to love and that it was up to her to love that teacher just as much and perhaps more than she did her first teacher, because Miss R—— needed it more. Tearfully she said, "Mother, I just can't love her, there's nothing nice to love." Then I asked her to think hard and see if she couldn't tell me one nice thing about that teacher. Finally she said, "Well, she does draw beautifully." I felt that was one point gained and told her that when the other children began to talk against the teacher, for her immediately to substitute the one lovely thing she knew about her and then try to find more. In just a day or two she very enthusiastically said, "Oh mother, you should hear Miss R—— sing! She sings beautifully!" That was two points gained. In another few days we added point three—"She writes beautifully." I continued to work with her to find other lovely qualities to offset the unlovely picture and by this time it was very noticeable that Helen's fear and dread had completely disappeared.

In about six weeks Miss R—— was absent from her post and at first there seemed to be a great sense of satisfaction over having a substitute. Not many days went by, though, when I was thrilled by this remark, "Mother, Miss R—— has not come back yet and I do wish she would. I love the new teacher but I love Miss R—— better and even though she yells at us, I want her back in her right place." Then, indeed, I felt that the victory was won and we both had learned a valuable lesson.

(Mrs.) N. W. S.

* * *

The Family Pets

Tacoma, Wash.

Dear Friends:

When the Monitor containing the Educational Page arrives I always turn to it with the same interest that a business man reads the trade journals, for the training of children is my business. I try, therefore, to keep informed and am grateful for helpful ideas or suggestions. There are so many in the Parent Column that perhaps mine regarding family pets might be of interest for I speak from experience! Our family of seven have had a wide variety of animal friends—numerous rabbits as well as dogs, cats, pigeons, baby cedar waxwings, turtles, frogs, goldfish, chickens, and a monkey.

It has become a fixed rule now that the owner of a family pet must be responsible for feeding it, keeping it clean, seeing that it is always kindly treated and does not annoy the neighbors. This understanding on the part of a child or young person develops responsibility which is valuable training worth the added care to the mother in the home which a pet often causes. It has been our experience that no child is ready for a pet until he can fulfill these requirements. A small child sometimes needs help in feeding and keeping the animal quarters clean but it must be his responsibility to do most of the work and not to neglect it. It can be shown the way an animal responds to the right kind of care and kindness by its contentment, its glossy fur or smooth feathers.

After some rather turbulent experiences with pets I am thoroughly enjoying my 10-year-old's satisfaction and joy which he is getting this vacation from two white Leghorns. For the purchase I loaned him 40 cents which he is paying back at the rate of 5 cents each week from the sale of magazines. Strict account is kept of this business transaction, which is helpful training. The coop he made himself from odds and ends of old boards and shingles. It began with a very simple architectural design, one room bounded by four boards and some old wire netting discarded from a sweet-pea trellis. With the help and advice of a small friend additions have been and are being made; a sun parlor, roosting quarters, and something like a penthouse on the original roof. Many happy hours are spent planning, building, and caring for these two staid and decorous hens. Another young neighbor who lives in a near-by apartment and who works all day delivering vegetables, supplies the hens with left-over lettuce in return for helping feed them and offering suggestions for adding another addition to their domicile.

A portion of the yard is allotted to the children where they carry out their plans and games, restricted by a few regulations, such as cleaning up, putting tools away and not quarreling.

There is a feeling of ownership and responsibility connected with buying and caring for pets which brings added joy with them and valuable lessons. I cannot close without adding that the hens are named Emmaline and Susabet.

(Mrs.) K. W. K.

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Book Reviews and Literary News

The Edwardian Drama

Edward VII, by E. F. Benson. London and New York. 15s. net; $3.
Edwardian England, a Symposium, edited by F. J. C. Hearnshaw. London: Benn. 10s. 6d. net.

A FUTURE dramatist may well be led to write "The True Tragedy of Edward the Seventh," for a tragedy indeed his life was. But the catastrophe was not, as in most tragedies, brought about through some flaw in the character of the hero; it was due to the well-meaning mistakes of his parents. Everything that Victoria and Albert did for their son was done with the best intentions, and almost everything was wrong. He was not made for book learning, and he was pestered with books from his earliest days. He had great social gifts, and he was debarred from the company of young men of his own age. He was sent to the university, indeed to three universities; and the only people he was allowed to see were professors—as if contact with other undergraduates doesn't teach a lad more in a month than the most learned of pundits can impart in a year. When the vacations came, he went back to the stiffest and most pedantic of all professors—his father. *He* never ceased lecturing. Either by voice or by pen he lectured the unhappy youth in season and out of season; and the very last of his paternal offices was to go to Cambridge and administer a long and wearisome reprimand.

After the Prince Consort passed on things became, if possible, worse; for the Queen was resolved not to alter, in a single syllable, the program drawn up by her husband. The young man could do nothing right. Mr. Benson remarks that the Queen, after noting that "little Albert behaved beautifully" at his baptism, does not seem to have uttered another word of approval for the rest of her life. It is a wonder that the Prince did not go utterly to the bad. Victoria had the image of George IV always before her eyes: it speaks well for Edward's natural disposition that he did not outdo George—had that been possible. But he could not be made to imitate the virtues of his father; and his very title indicates his feelings. His first words, on his accession, were that he desired to be known as "Edward VII." He would not be an Albert at any price.

Of his practical ability there is no question, and he was rightly anxious to exercise it in some regular post. He made many requests to be permitted to take some part in public affairs; they were all repulsed, though they were supported by all the wisest statesmen of the time. He had to wait till his sixtieth year before his talents had full scope. We may all agree with Professor Hearnshaw's opinion that his reign was too short—that is, it did not begin soon enough by 20 or 30 years.

Mr. Benson, a practical narrator, tells the tragic story with liveliness and sometimes with brilliance. He is, of course, interested mainly in the personal character of his hero, and in the effects upon him of his clashes with other characters. Of these the most noteworthy is the Kaiser, for whom Mr. Benson harbors a bitter feeling. It seems to me that what Mr. Benson regards as deliberate hypocrisy was really nothing but irresponsible volatility which, however, is often more dangerous, in persons in high places, than the most persistent mendacity.

The other volume deals rather with the age than with the man. A distinguished list of contributors was enlisted by Professor Hearnshaw to describe its various aspects. From their work, various as it is in subject and in style of treatment, I gather that they hold the same opinion as I had myself formed from memories of the time. The Edwardian age was an age of happiness crossed with fear. We were happy, but we were terribly afraid that the happiness would not last long. It was a picnic, with a thunderstorm always rumbling in the distance. War, incalculable in its results, might come at any moment. There was one man, more than any other who we hoped might keep it off. That man was Edward VII. He did, I believe, all that man could do to avert the disaster, and he rightly earned the name of Edward the Peacemaker.

E. E. KELLETT.

Shakespeare and Politics

The Plays of Shakespeare and Chapman in Relation to French History, by Percy Allen. London: Denis Archer. 12s. 6d. net.

WHO wrote the plays which, whatever the ultimate finding, will probably always be known as William Shakespeare's is not so idle a question to ask as the uncompromising traditionalists would have it. The rival theories which seek to rob Stratford-upon-Avon of its peculiar glory have been supported by no less erudition than ingenuity. What, it might be gently urged, the disputants of whichever party may legitimately be accused of lacking is a sense of proportion. The author of the plays, were he Warwickshire yeoman turned play-actor, great lawyer, or high-born courtier, was possessed of so transcendent and unparalleled a poetic genius that beside it any other function he might exercise or situation, whether professional or social, he might hold, dwindles into insignificance and becomes a matter hardly worth discussing.

On the other hand, it is only natural that those who have convinced themselves that Lord Oxford or Lord Saint Albans was that splendid author should be eager that their candidate should be given the credit of his achievement. The reasons which have led Mr. Percy Allen to the conclusion that the greatest of English, if not of all poets, was Edward de Vere, seventeenth Earl of Oxford, have been fully set forth in more than one book, and have received their meed of criticism. His position, therefore may at this time of day be taken for granted, and, as Miss Marjorie Bowen says in an enthusiastic and persuasive preface, his latest work "may be read with pleasure for its own sake, as, apart from anything debatable in the details, it opens up an aspect both of the letters and the history of the past that is of peculiar interest."

* * *

Mr. Allen's title goes far to explain the scope of his present investigations. And yet, in a sense, it is misleading. For that "matter of France" which George Chapman, now best remembered as the translator of Homer, made his repeated theme, and echoes of which Mr. Allen has discovered in "Macbeth," "Lear" and a dozen other of the Shakespearean plays, was hardly history at the date at which the plays were written. It was current politics.

The fortunes of the powers which face each other across the narrow seas have always been, and must always be, closely interwoven. But they have rarely been in a juxtaposition so fraught with potentialities as they were in the days of Elizabeth. Mary of Scotland was not only Dowager of France but next in succession to the throne of England. A union of the French and English crowns by means of marriage between Elizabeth and either Henri III or his brother, the Duc d'Alençon, was long under consideration and the occasion of much diplomatic coming and going; though it was eventually brought to nought by that habit of procrastination and variability of mood in the great queen of which Lytton Strachey, in his "Elizabeth and Essex," made so pretty a comedy.

* * *

It is mainly the inner history of the negotiations with Alençon—although he glances also at the factious activities of the Guises—a reflection of which Mr. Allen seeks to trace in the Shakespearean plays. It may well be that to many readers he will seem to have been overingenious in the establishment of analogies, and to have wrested with too cunning a hand submerged meanings from phrases which most of us have hitherto been content to accept at their face value. Yet, when all is said, it must be admitted that Shakespeare (or Oxford or Bacon), who was so learned in history, so insatiable a student of his fellows and of so alert an intelligence, can hardly have been indifferent to the politics of his own time. As Dr. Dover Wilson has said—and Mr. Allen quotes him with the justifiable triumph of one who has snatched a trophy from the opposite camp—"Shakespeare's plays reflect the passing intellectual and social fashions of his day as the plays of Bernard Shaw do of ours . . . the persons and doings of the great men of the land, the political and social events of the hour—these form the real background of his plays."

In fine, Mr. Allen has opened up a field which is full of possibilities and largely unexplored; and, on whatever points of detail one may differ with him, it would be impossible to read his book without both interest and an enlarged understanding of the Elizabethan drama.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Tradition and the Younger Generation

RESPECT for tradition has never been conspicuous among the many virtues of the Younger Generation . . . But the best thing about Youth is that it cannot last long . . . Quite early in their development, some Young Persons begin to manifest signs of intelligence . . . Take the case of Miss Marion West Geare, one of our valued correspondents from whom we had not heard for some time . . . Miss Geare writes from Naples, Maine:

"I had always faithfully believed that poets and attics went hand in hand, if you see what I mean. Sweet are the uses of adversity, and all that sort of thing. I had thought that ideal surroundings would dull the spark in the exact ratio that poverty would fan it. Well, it is still a good theory, I suppose, but not so categorically imperative as I had believed. It is apparently perfectly possible to be settled under ideal conditions and to pursue the Muse at the same time.

* * *

"All of which leads up to a description of Hawthorne's cave, in Sebago Lake, where Hawthorne did a great deal of his writing. (The story of our canoe trip there, and our camp on the rocks near by, is another story, from which I shall spare you at present). . . . The cave has two entrances: one from the lake, and one from the rocks above. From the rocks, one can scramble through a small hole and slide down about six feet to the rear of the cave, where there is a rock barely large enough to stand on. The cave is about ten feet long, four feet wide, and a little over five feet high. Water covers the bottom and is several feet deep, so there is no point in entering from above unless one cares to stand indefinitely on that one rock at the rear. Hawthorne's idea was better. He would take a small rowboat and cruise around until he found the entrance to the cave which is almost hidden by an overhanging rock and has an opening just large enough for a small rowboat or a canoe. Then he would insinuate his boat in under the entrance rock (he probably had to lie down as he went in), and there he was all set for a day's work guaranteed free from interruptions. (I often wonder what kind of sandwiches he used to take for lunch.) . . . There is ample light from two or three holes in the rocks above and from the entrance; the cave is cool, but not damp; and it is quiet except for the shush-shush of the water.

"I have decided against an attic, and am now looking for a convenient cave. If I don't find one soon, the scratch paper that the Great American Novel is being written on will be scattered all over New England. . . . Wanted: one nice, quiet, bugless cave for refined young lady."

* * *

But perhaps the most interesting thing about this letter is not the description of Hawthorne's cave, or even the confession that the memory of so ancient a writer may be an inspiration today, but rather the revelation that Miss Geare is actually writing the Great American Novel.

While we are waiting, we might occupy the time by glancing at some forerunners . . . Here is Mr. Booth Tarkington "Presenting Lily Mars" (Doubleday Doran), a characteristic yarn which presents also aspects of stage life . . . Mr. Tarkington is always good at character drawing, and his Lily Mars is a creation that moves us to admiration if not to love . . . Lily's career is quite implausible, but we never cease to be interested in what she will do next . . . Like so many of Mr. Tarkington's recent stories, this one seems spread a little thin . . . It would have made an excellent short story.

We were speaking lately of simplicity . . . Another newly published book which aims at this virtue is "Seven Yesterdays" (Harper), by Paul Hoffman . . . Its author has succeeded too well . . . His book is the apparently autobiographical account of a boy who grew up in narrow circumstances, tried studying for the stage, worked in a bank and finally (four years late) achieved an ambition to go to Harvard . . . Unless Mr. Hoffman intended a parody, he has been too naïve . . . On Commencement Day his hero looked at the world in much the same way he looked at it "when I was very young. That was around nineteen ten" . . . Now he thought: ". . . I was going to be graduated. From Harvard, from where I used to say I was going when I was a little boy to study English literature. And I had done it. I wasn't sorry to leave, either. Even though I had loved it all so much. Because sometimes in my last year I used to think: This is not quite real living here as if there weren't any world or anything to do outside. I would remember it and miss it, I knew, but I wasn't going to wish it back" . . . Well, the publishers' blurb seems to take it seriously.

For another extreme of simplicity, try "Mrs. Egg and Other Barbarians" (Knopf), by Thomas Beer, his first volume of fiction in five years . . . This collection of short stories represents a very sophisticated selection of significant detail . . . The characters and the style are as hard as Hemingway . . . A book for the Brittle Brotherhood.

But what is this? . . . 75% M. W. G. and 25% L. A. S.? . . . Tsch, tsch!

The Wand of Fascism

Old Italy and New Mussoliniland, by John Gibbons. New York: Dutton. $3.

NEARLY concurrently with the successful completion of the flight of Gen. Italo Balbo's flying armada from Italy to America and return comes the publication of "Old Italy and New Mussoliniland." Mr. Gibbons shows sometimes by innuendo and sometimes by outspoken critical comment, the subtle manner in which the entire aspect of the Roman peninsula has succumbed to the progressive influences of Mussolini's dominant personality. Starting at the frontier at Modane, Mr. Gibbons gives first glimpse of the awakened empire by depicting the change in manner of a fellow passenger who, the moment the train rumbled into the Italian Riviera, assumed the air of a hostess pleasantly smiling at her fellow travelers and silently inviting each one to take particular notice of a changed land.

In contradiction of other reports, Mr. Gibbons says he found no evidence of espionage in Italy. Speaking no Italian, tramping hundreds of miles and entering Rome by the South Gate, he was undisturbed by secret service men. He contradicts also the report that the mention of Il Duce's name in conversation is taboo. Every Italian with whom he talked spoke of Mussolini, he says.

The author is at his best when describing views such as that of Perugia: "I started staring from that terrace (a thousand feet above the Tiber) at about 8 at night, and I watched the sun setting over the plain; and then the mist began creeping up, and I was still there staring. It came ever so gradually, with first a dozen little isolated points that might have been the camp fires of an encircling enemy, and then bit by bit the floating wraiths crept up until they were all around us. . . . And when with a jerk I pulled myself back at last from my dream, and looked at my watch, the hands were at 10. I hadn't known in all the world there was a view like that. But the half-dozen Perugians who had known it were still standing staring."

Mr. Gibbons ambles along in his chatty and sometimes entertaining manner, delineating the changing scene in Italy as it appears to his eyes; certainly nothing new has been recorded by him as to the economic and mechanistic progress of Italy. He merely gives a detailed account of the change from sleepy romanticism to an emulation of American economic acceleration. This has been handled so many times before, and perhaps with more facility, that the reader is disappointed when expectation of new angles is not realized. Nevertheless, to anyone wishing an itinerary of byways where Italian scenic beauty is at its best, this book should prove an excellent guide.

Victoria and Gladstone

The Queen and Mr. Gladstone: 1845-1879. by Philip Guedalla. London: Hodder & Stoughton. 25s. net.

THE alleged remark of Queen Victoria that Mr. Gladstone was wont to address her as though she were a public meeting is one of those small amusing things which stay in the memory and are apt to color unduly a casual reading of history. Its obvious implication is that the relations between these two impressive figures was always formal and, on one side at any rate, tinged with hostility. This is an impression which Mr. Philip Guedalla is able to show, both by document and by argument, stands in need of modification.

The contrast in the Queen's attitude toward her two most famous ministers has, especially in recent years, been pointed out often enough; and, it is very true that she evinced a warmth of personal regard for Disraeli which she never felt for his rival. In his dealings with royalty Disraeli evolved a technique which was quite without precedent and is hardly likely to be imitated. A consummate student of human nature, he adopted toward his sovereign a manner of address which might easily have been resented as an impertinence but was, in fact, eminently successful. It is undeniable that as the Conservative waxed in favor the Liberal waned, and that the coolness which Victoria latterly displayed toward Gladstone was in some measure due to the influence, though not necessarily to the deliberate intention, of Disraeli. But it is true neither, on the one hand, that between the Queen and the man whom Mr. Guedalla challengingly proclaims "the greatest of her Prime Ministers" there was an original antipathy, nor, on the other hand, that the ultimate breach can be laid entirely to Disraeli's account.

* * *

In publishing a large selection from the almost inexhaustible archives at Hawarden, Mr. Guedalla has done both history and his hero good service. Lord Morley, of course, had access to the same source, but, with so wide a field to cover, he could do hardly more than sample it. Mr. Guedalla, concentrating his scope, has been able to delve more deeply, and the result of his investigations is an important adjustment of our historical perspective.

The present installment of his labors, the first of two, covers a period of more than 30 years. At the beginning of it Disraeli was a person of apparently little importance, an irresponsible firebrand of whose presence in the House of Commons the Queen considered that that body ought to feel ashamed. Gladstone, on the other hand, although he had but lately attained to Cabinet rank, was an established figure in politics and, being a disciple of Peel, was persona grata at Windsor; for the Queen, when once she had reconciled herself to the disappearance of her first mentor, the wise and genial Melbourne, had come to regard the austere Sir Robert as the pattern Minister. The documents which Mr. Guedalla prints in his admirable elucidation of them make it quite clear that from the moment at which, as Colonial Secretary, Gladstone first came into close contact with the Queen, and almost to the end of his first premiership, the relation between them was cordial if not intimate.

* * *

These documents are many of them of first importance as state papers. From the biographical point of view they are most interesting as an exhibition of two very remarkable, and remarkably contrasted, characters in juxtaposition. The strength of Victoria lay in her will and in her gift for the plain expression of it, that of Gladstone (his moral stature apart) in the subtlety of his intelligence. Victoria would state with unequivocal emphasis what she considered a proper course to be pursued. And Gladstone, when he disagreed with her, would counter, and sometimes checkmate, with a display of unanswerable dialectic. In this difference of temperament and technique lay the roots of the inevitable divergence.

Mr. Guedalla, whose knowledge of nineteenth century history is equaled by the vivacity of his presentation of it, brings all this out in a commentary which, though professedly subsidiary to the correspondence, might well have been printed as a self-sufficient historical miniature. His division of the "longest reign" into three distinct parts, if at first sight a little fantastic, is at any rate plausible; and his insistence on the duty of historian or biographer to make allowance for the development of character is wholly to be commended. F. B.

Dickens and Lever

Charles Dickens's Letters to Charles Lever, edited by Flora V. Livingston. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. $1.50.

PROF. HYDER E. ROLLINS, whose devoted researches have rescued an astonishing number of scholarly treasures from oblivion, furnishes the introduction to these 32 letters from the Widener collection. They are important, he says, not for literary merit but for the light they throw on the characters of two eminent Victorian novelists, and also for the new biographical facts they present. They record a warm friendship which has been ignored or misrepresented by biographers of both men, and establish the cordiality of their relations as editor and contributor.

To many today the name of Lever is unknown, though according to Professor Rollins "Harry Lorrequer" and "Charles O'Malley" still have some degree of popularity. For the most part, however, such general interest as this little collection has lies in its practical proof of the more famous author's goodness of heart. When Lever's novel, "A Day's Ride," which Dickens had accepted for publication in "All the Year Round," caused the circulation of that journal to drop suddenly and appallingly Dickens handled the situation with a mixture of tact, sympathy and business acumen which, as Professor Rollins says, did credit to his heart no less than his head. The episode is seen for the first time in its true light in these letters.

Dickens, as readers of his collected letters already know, had that spark which makes all the difference between an appealing and a merely informative letter writer, that spark which kindles the reader's interest though the occasion be never so slight.

The China Year Book

The China Year Book, 1933. Edited by H. G. W. Woodhead, O. B. E. Shanghai: The North-China Herald.

MR. WOODHEAD, a British editor at Shanghai, edited and published in London 22 years ago the first edition of the China Year Book. Since that time 15 editions of this work have been prepared and printed, the Year Book has become recognized as the outstanding source of authoritative information about China, and journalists, students and business men interested in China look forward to each new edition in the certainty that Mr. Woodhead will have assembled the most trustworthy information available about everything concerned with the Chinese Republic.

Since the appearance of the 1931 Year Book, dramatic and far-reaching changes have occurred in China. The Sino-Japanese conflict has necessitated a thorough revision of almost every chapter in the Year Book. Mr. Woodhead, assisted by the corps of able collaborators he has assembled through the years, has achieved the customary impartial description of controversial subjects, supporting by documents almost every statement made. In this Year Book is included practically every important document bearing upon the conflict.

* * *

Mr. Woodhead has been known in China as an outspoken journalist, with decided opinions upon controversial phases of Chinese affairs. On many occasions his leading articles in Tientsin and Shanghai newspapers have aroused the wrath of Chinese officials, who have not hesitated to declare him prejudiced and unfair. It is therefore the more surprising that the Year Book, almost entirely Mr. Woodhead's creation, should have such a reputation for complete impartiality. This writer has never heard a Chinese criticize the Year Book adversely; on the contrary, a copy of the most recent edition may be found in most Chinese official headquarters.

The China Year Book differs from similar works of reference on other countries in that every edition includes, in addition to routine tabulated information, special articles which are not reprinted in subsequent editions. Some of these articles are so valuable that a serious student requires a file of the whole series of Year Books. It is not possible to discard older editions when a new one appears. In the 1928 Year Book, for example, Mr. George Sokolsky wrote a detailed and graphic history of the Kuomintang which has not been reprinted, but which is indispensable to a student of Chinese politics. In the present Year Book, the chapter on the Kuomintang is merely a recital of recent political events.

* * *

The present edition is given equally permanent value by the article on Mongolia, written by Mr. Owen Lattimore, author of "The Desert Road to Turkestan" and "Manchuria: Cradle of Conflict." Mr. Lattimore probably knows more about Mongolia than any other living man, not only from detailed study of works of reference in European languages and Chinese, but from repeated journeys of exploration to all parts of Mongolia and from a wide acquaintance with Mongol leaders. Into a brief chapter of the present Year Book he has crammed an amazing amount of information about Mongolia, particularly valuable because Mr. Lattimore has investigated and put down here the relations between Mongolia and the new state of Manchoukuo, and assessed the probable results of the working arrangement already reached between Mongols and Japanese.

All of the basic facts about China are included in the present, as in previous Year Books. No important statistical information appears to have been omitted. Mr. Woodhead has skillfully described the genesis of the new state of Manchoukuo almost entirely by the use of official documents—Chinese, Japanese, and League of Nations reports. The University of Chicago Press distributes the Year Book in the United States.

Old Testament History

The Israel Saga, by Brooke Peters Church. New York: MacMillan. $3.

THIS book grew out of the author's experience in teaching a course in Old Testament literature in the extension department of Columbia University. The author's deep-seated conviction that comparatively few people have even a slight understanding of the beauty and importance of the Old Testament as literature prompted her to write the book. Here is a story, which, entirely apart from its religious significance, ranks with the great epics of all time. The evolution of a people searching for a true concept of God furnishes a theme than which nothing more thrilling or more important has ever been expressed in language. It is to the task of arousing this generation to these great facts that the author has addressed herself.

While much of the material presented in the historical and critical surveys may be familiar to the scholar, yet to the layman it will be interesting, and the subjects are presented in a way that will attract and hold his attention. The cultural background of the Bible is emphasized and the beauty of style is exemplified.

For the most part, the order of the discussion is pursued as the books appear in the King James Version of the Bible. The historical background of the Bible is adequately treated in early chapters. Then follows a discussion of the cosmogony and mythology connected with the various books, and the effort is made to separate fact from tradition.

The author makes clear that the line between legend and history is sometimes very wavering and that much that is told in Exodus and Numbers must be classed as traditional, "so much indeed, that in the end it seems as if only Moses's character remained." While she sees Moses as a real figure, she is less certain that such patriarchal characters as Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Joseph are entitled to the same degree of historicity.

No great religion has ever risen without a founder. Buddha for Buddhism, Zoroaster for Zoroastrianism, Jesus for Christianity, Mohammed for Mohammedanism, Mrs. Eddy for Christian Science. Mankind does not act spontaneously, en masse, without a leader. Only through the individual, it seems, are great ideals formulated and put into practice.

Among the many books which have been written on the subject of the Old Testament in recent years, few are more readable than this, and few will convey to the layman a clearer understanding either of the method whereby the books of the Old Testament were gathered, or of their cultural and literary value.

ALBERT P. GILMORE

A Modern Captain Cook

The Cruise of the Zaca, by Templeton Crocker. New York: Harper. $3.

MR. CROCKER'S account of his cruise in the schooner Zaca is the story of a modern Captain Cook. Takaroa, Papeete, Borabora, Rarotonga, Dobu, Bali and Singapore are ports and places reeled off in the log of the Zaca in a year's circumnavigation of the globe. Poring over hundreds of sea charts; gathering a library ranging from Bowditch to the New York Social Register; overseeing the building of a South Seas dreamship, are details which arouse the reader's interest in this adventure.

Leaving the Golden Gate in June, Zaca steered for Nukahiva, her first landfall. Thence from the South Pacific to the Indian Ocean, the voyage was a succession of exotic pictures. The sailor-author's story is crisply, vividly told. He spares details, except where details count. His impression of Nukahiva in the Marquesas group was of "colored cliffs" that "rise 2000 feet straight from the sea; brown, purple and magenta forests." He portrays the spell of alluring isles where a "green as soft as velvet spreads over the lower land," where "the sea growls in white patches at the base of the cliffs."

The Zaca was an ideal ship. Built especially for the cruise, she embodied the principal lines of the famous racing fisherman Bluenose of Lunenberg, champion of the Novr Scotia fisheries. The Zaca had powerful auxiliary engines to help out in calms and dangerous channels. She had a spacious deck saloon with a phonograph to play music and make cannibal toes tap rhythm on the deck planks.

Zaca went home by the way of Suez and the Mediterranean, Puerto Rico and Panama. A glamorous wake of 27,000 miles trailed the schooner into San Francisco 11 months and 20 days out.

Pig and Prejudice

Heavy Weather, by P. G. Wodehouse. Boston: Little, Brown. $2.

P. G. WODEHOUSE, that gayly blooming perennial has produced another novel to brighten the path of the summer reader. "Heavy Weather" tells about his usual circle of British gentry, and a pig. Its fairly intricate plot is concerned fundamentally with the efforts of two ornamental but normally useless sons of the governing class to get married. It involves in its ramifications a manuscript of startling "Reminiscences," and her porcine majesty, Empress of Blandings.

Of the two maritally-inclined young men, the Hon. Ronnie Fish wanted to marry Sue Brown, who was in the chorus at the Regal Theater, and Monty Bodkin wanted to marry Gertrude Butterwick, daughter of a wealthy importer and exporter. Ronnie's female relatives objected to his choice because of the young woman's occupation. Papa Butterwick objected to Monty and lordlings, the usual haughty because he had never had a gainful occupation, but he promised that if Monty could hold a job for a solid year he might wed his Gertrude.

The story is ludicrous, of course. Being Wodehousian, it is full of wisecracks and embarrassing situations. There are the usual vacuous lords dowagers and the usual devoted man-servant, this time a weighty and impeccable butler called Beach. There is the usual innocently irresponsible attitude toward the higher ethical values, on the ground that the end justifies the mean, and there is the usual happy ending. Ronnie got his Sue, Monty finally got a durable job, the Earl kept his pig; even the arch-villain of the piece, a Mr. Percy Pilbeam, whose blackest vice seems to have been the way he wore his hair and the cut of his mustache, got a check for £1000 that he by no means deserved. On the other hand, the story of Galahad Threepwood's manuscript is heart-rending. Hard-wrought pages to be mistaken for pig's fodder!

Mr. Wodehouse is clever, and a valuable creator of laughter, but sometimes a reader wishes his witticisms were not always run so easily off the mold.

Feuds and Song Ballets

The Trailpin' Woman, by Jean Thomas. New York: Dutton. $2.50.

ALTHOUGH she came from "the level land" so little favored by the Kentucky mountain people, yet Miss Thomas won their confidence almost at once. Perhaps it was her mountain kin, perhaps it was just herself at 17, her spontaneous friendliness and helpfulness. At any rate, they took her in whole-heartedly, having warned her at the start that she must tuck up her dangling braids of yellow hair and not forget to pull on her hat; that never, never must she, a "furriner," knock on a cabin door, because only a "tricky enemy" would do that, and be standing there ready to pull the trigger. Miss Thomas made these peremptory concessions and, having quick instincts and sympathies, understood these people and could share their joys and sorrows.

The sorrows came first, because "the trailpin' woman" was a stenographer who followed the judge from courthouse to courthouse and took down the testimony attendant upon mountain feuds and worse. There were black and haunting scenes; and Miss Thomas did not outgrow her impression of the trial of "Babe" Vinton, the gentle singer, who had made the only sort of resistance he knew when a man had tried to "fault his wimmin' folks." After a time, however, brighter happenings mingled with the grimness of her days. There were people she could help, as she went about with "portable" in one hand and brief case in the other.

There was, in particular, Nordie Tackett, who was "getting sharply in her teens" and had urgent need to acquire the art of answering a love letter with her own pen. In the wake of Nordie came all sorts of other folk who wanted to read and write, until a genuine night school was instituted in Granny Kearey's "kitchen place." Sometimes, too, Miss Thomas was fairly driven to teaching them so that they could write down for her the endless stanzas of those "song ballets" which she so eagerly collected. She gives us a crowded gallery of these mountain people: the little lawyer, Daniel Webster Tabor, who most unexpectedly settled a disputed land claim by producing the original grant to one Jonathan Mayberry, "faithful subject of His Majesty"; Aunt Delinthie Buffum and her eggshell tree, and chief of all, Granny Kearey herself, full of the wisdom of her years and the inherited traditions of a civilization which has lain dormant for 250 years.

Miss Thomas's book is unusual in the reading. It has no particular continuity and in its way it is startlingly ingenuous. It is source material, really rich and vivid. Whether unwittingly or no, Miss Thomas has gathered a rare store in plot and color ready for the mind of the creative artist. Mariston Chapman, for one, should take notice.

M. W.

London Zoo, by Gertrude Gleeson (New York: McBride. $3.50), describes many species of bird, beast, fish and fowl. The author has been thorough in her presentation of the idiosyncrasies of her friendly charges, and manages to imbue her subjects, whether the flightless crossword puzzle bird, the Australian emu, or the naturally stoical appearing Grecian ibex, with attributes which seem to explain the expenditure of large sums and much human anxiety for their welfare in the gardens of their captivity.

Reviews in Brief

Carr, by Phyllis Bentley (New York: Macmillan $2), a reprint of an early novel, is a faithful orderly account, in monotone, of the vital statistics, the loves and hates, the trials and triumphs of an average mill-owner's family of the Yorkshire West Riding—an account chronologically set forth, without accent, entirely from the observer's point of view. The character to whom the largest amount of attention is paid is P. J. Carr, presumably not because of any outstanding achievement or characteristic, but because, next to his cousin Catherine, he remains longest in the story. There is reward for the persevering in the brief, beautiful passages which occur at the end of the volume, in the chapters entitled, "The Great War" and "The Closing Years." It may be that time will add value to these minutiæ as information, but as fiction "Carr" supports the feeling that, generally speaking, first books should be published first.

The New Standard Encyclopedia Year Book for 1932, edited by Frank H. Vizetelly (New York: Funk & Wagnalls, $1.50) may be said to have accomplished its purpose, which is "to present a colorful panorama of noteworthy achievements and events, and important personalities of the year 1932, and to provide the reader with a mine of indispensable facts for ready reference." The arts, politics, aeronautics, athletics, the sciences, religion, economics and expositions are among the many subjects treated.

Three Kingdoms of Indo-China, by Harold J. Coolidge Jr. and Theodore Roosevelt (New York: Crowell. $3), describes an expedition, sponsored by the Field Museum of Chicago, into mountainous regions of southeastern Asia. Its object was to study and make collections of bird, mammal and reptile life in French Indo-China. In the first part, Mr. Coolidge describes his work in the little known northwestern part of the country. Mr. Roosevelt wrote the other part, covering the activities of his division in jungles of Cochin China. His party specialized in capturing large animals and was first to bag a rare giant panda. As assistant curator of the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology, Mr. Coolidge directed the major part of the expedition. The authors make big game hunting seem very tame, emphasizing the work required in preserving and transporting specimens. The expedition apparently was impressed by the chain of fortifications maintained by the French through much of Indo-China.

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The Home Forum

The Flight From Habit

SOME little time ago I was attending a meeting—a daily affair at which the members generally disposed themselves in the same order and on the same chairs. I was heading for the seat which by custom would be mine, when a progressive member of the group beckoned me to a chair beside him, saying: "Sit here; don't be a slave to habit."

As one who still takes delight in a number of habits, finding in them rest, or pleasure, or stimulation, or exercise, or general contentment, as the case may be, I am filled with admiration for the courage and initiative of those who, like my friend, throw these comfortable little props away and do their tramping over life's uneven road without them. I marvel at the light-hearted way in which people are ever ready to change their automobiles, their restaurants, their laundries, their hardware stores, their movie theaters, their apartments and, at more or less frequent intervals, to organize a major or minor revolution in their offices, their homes or their environments in general.

Habits are so closely bound up with human nature that this general air of independence of them is not easy to account for. Possibly the story of the three fishes that the old Sufi philosopher used to tell might throw some little light upon it. The trio were nuzzling contentedly into the bank of a stream when there fell upon them the shadow of an approaching fisherman. In face of nemesis in this unpleasant form, one of them, having initiative, darted off to other regions and escaped. Another, having resourcefulness, turned over on his back, played a kind of piscatorial 'possum, and also escaped. The third, absorbed in his bit of bank, stayed where he was and was caught. But clearly the allegory does not fully apply unless one can identify the fisherman; and there I come to a difficulty, for, while I have held to some habits for almost as long as I can remember, no fisherman has come to teach me the error of my ways.

If habits were always bad habits, the fisherman explanation would be easy to arrive at, for anyone who dined and dozed like Wouter Van Twiller (Knickerbocker's version), or who, like Rip, frittered away his best years in idleness till they were gone, or who copied Nero's brutality or Nebuchadnezzar's rage, would naturally be a safe catch for the least effective angler. But it is not simply bad habits that are so freely discarded today, it is habits generally—habits as an institution.

* * *

Nevertheless, there are some significant exceptions. I feel sure that my New England friend who urged a change of seat would have been horrified had I flouted habits so far as to appear with a walking-stick during office hours, or with a panama hat before May 15, or with an open-fronted shirt like Bunthorne, or with yellow stockings like Malvolio. It would be as impossible for a self-respecting adult New Englander to wear a red tie as for an adult Roman to wear a toga pretexta.

Moreover, in this enlightened machine age, new habits are daily being thrust upon us. When you procure an automobile, you procure at the same time a new set of habits. After your memory has absorbed all the rules of the road and your hand, eye and ear have acquired those precautionary habits without which you are a public danger, you will also acquire habits in the use of the machine, making it a vehicle for commuting, a convenience for running up the street to the store, or a receptacle for your exuberant children on Sunday afternoon. Other habits will come to you with the radio, the vacuum sweeper and the electric refrigerator.

Altogether these exceptions to our rule seem to be mounting. So much so that here may be a possible clue to the missing fisherman. Perhaps the multiplicity of new habits that can scarcely be avoided and that the vast majority of people must observe may have started a bid for freedom in the strenuous efforts to uproot such habits as can be more safely dispensed with.

However, the precise explanation of the revolt against habit, though of absorbing interest, does not concern me at the moment so much as the need of a word in defense of habit. To which end I boldly contend that habits, as such, are not bad, but may be good, useful, edifying, time-saving and even highly diverting. I remember years ago a distinguished Greek scholar at Oxford who might be seen taking his afternoon tea in solitary state in the periodical room at the Union, with such regularity that Tom Tower clock might have been set by his arrival as safely as the Koenigsberg watches were set by Kant's daily walk. Had you known Mr. R., you would have felt quite assured that this daily event and the preceding promenade, being quite automatic, left his thoughts at perfect liberty to wander to the glades of Ida or to the discussions of the Peripatetics or whichever section of the ancient world he listed.

Meredith has said: "Thought flows freely when the fingers are lightly employed." Habits which will set one's fingers to some light occupation, or one's legs to some customary stroll, are undeniably helpful in liberating thought. I can still recollect a glimpse of W. W. Jacobs, taking a preoccupied stroll among the pollarded hornbeams of Epping Forest, his customary method of concocting his inimitable yarns of barges and fo'c'sle hands.

The daily rites of the bath, where habit still retains prestige, have long been accepted as an incomparable medium for artistic expression and new ideas. Bramwell Booth used to tell how his forceful father, with a white lather flying around his countenance and his gesticulating hand wielding the razor, thought out his famous scheme for the London shelters. Rossini, similarly employed, listened one morning with increasing astonishment to Boehm, inventor of the modern keyed flute, carrying the instrument into trilling flights never before heard; till finally the composer dashed out to his guest in the sitting room, eyes flashing from out the encircling soap, and said: "My dear sir, that's utterly impossible. It can't be done."

* * *

I do not, in my enthusiasm for habits, maintain that habits may not enslave or that it is not good to feel independent of them, but I would stoutly affirm that an apparent grooviness as to one's physical behavior does not necessarily denote grooviness of thought. On the contrary, it may contribute to conspicuous freedom of the imagination. No writer was more hedged in with habits than Tolstoy, and none was more innocent of anything approaching a habit than George Borrow, yet the Russian's writing suggests a completely unfettered inventiveness, while the Englishman's suggests a cautious and well-grooved gentleman.

Even though some habits may not be labor-saving or in any way helpful, they may add interest or distinction or definition to the personality. When Dr. Johnson would come down to breakfast with his wig on one side, he at least gave Boswell something to write about. When Napoleon tucked his hand into the breast of his coat, he at least gave Ben Haydon something characteristic to paint. When Lord Hawke wore his cricketing cap back to front, he established a mark of recognition for a whole generation of cricketers.

If then the distinctive habits are passing, will not life be losing a real element of interest? Already this age seems to be dependent for character interest on such remote topics as how the Tibetans blow their ceremonial trumpets, how the Australian aboriginal swings his bull-roarer, how the pygmy arranges his war paint. More serious still—I wonder if the thought will flow so freely if we must spend our time over so many details as to how, when, where and what to eat differently each day, or how to make constant changes in furniture, clothes or residence.

H. J. S.

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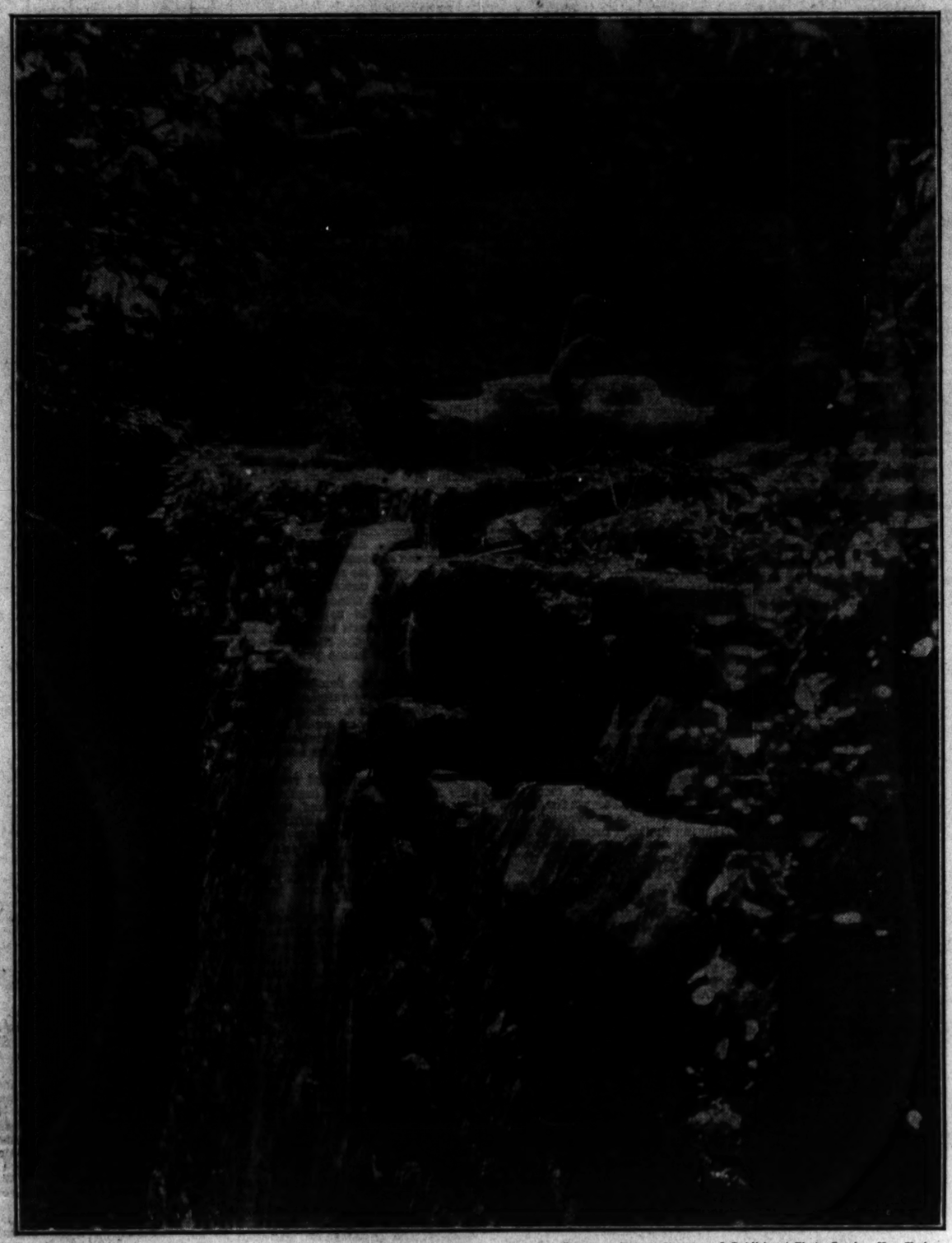

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Snow-White They Shimmer Amidst the Dark Green of the Foliage

THERE is that about them which sets them distinctly apart from the smaller, soft-feathered creatures which float and turn, and dip their downy necks, and stretch them up again. They are brilliantly white as Spenser's "two Swannes of goodly hewe," than which "the snow, which doth the top of Pindus strew, did never whiter shew."

All day long they glide, and preserve always their exquisite grace, now and then pausing wonderingly on the brink of a waterfall. They do not wear gold crowns, as did the eleven white swans in the fairy tales of Hans Andersen, but such dignity is theirs that they are doubtless princes transformed, waiting for some sister Eliza to finish weaving them coats of nettles; or, like Gottfried, ready to be released by the prayer of a grateful Lohengrin.

Where do they go all winter, these lovely, haughty birds? One prefers not to believe that the same ones return, spring after spring, but rather that when the season ends they resume their royal duties, with the valedictory:

"Well thy appointed task is done;
Farewell, my trusty swan!"

Perhaps Anna Pavlova knew the secrets of her own beloved swans, and thus, as she sat gazing by the lake in her garden, wove their storied past into the pattern of her dancing.

The swans are gliding under willow shades, in and out of tiny harbors green with the reflection of luxuriant branches. Summer time will end; the elms drop yellow leaves, to ride, shell-shaped, on the many-colored water. The swans will go, whither, who can tell? It may be, at some hour between the sunset and a new dawn, they will shed their snowy feathers and stand forth, splendid knights "of glorious mien . . . in dazzling silver armor."

The Garden of Alcinoüs

Close to the gate a spacious garden lies,
From storms defended and inclement skies.
Four acres was the allotted space of ground,
Fenced with a green enclosure all around.
Tall thriving trees confessed the fruitful mould;
The reddening apples ripen here to gold.
Here the blue fig with luscious juice o'erflows,
With deeper red the full pomegranate glows;
The branch here bends beneath the mighty pear,
And verdant olives flourish round the year.
The balmy spirit of the western gale
Eternal breathes on fruits, untaught to fail;
Each dropping pear a following pear supplies,
On apples, apples, figs on figs arise:
The same mild season gives the blooms to blow,
The buds to harden, and the fruits to grow . . .
Two plenteous fountains the whole prospect crowned;
This through the garden leads its stream around,
Visits each plant, and waters all the ground.

—From Homer's "Odyssey." Translated from the Moorish by WALTER HARRIS.

Angebot und Nachfrage

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

HEUTZUTAGE, wo sich im wirtschaftlichen Aufbau von Angebot und Nachfrage eine sehr notwendige Neugestaltung zu vollziehen scheint, können sich alle Menschen überall an dem großen Werk der Aufrichtung einer neuen und besseren Weltordnung beteiligen. Vom Standpunkt des wissenschaftlichen Christentums aus, das die Menschen befähigt, Gott als die einzige Intelligenz anzuerkennen, die den Menschen und das Weltall harmonisch regieren kann, ist es jedes Menschen anerkannte Pflicht, täglich und aufrichtig zu beten: „Dein Reich komme. Dein Wille geschehe auf Erden wie im Himmel". Überdies lehrte Christus Jesus seine Nachfolger, sich keine Sorgen um weltliche Dinge zu machen, sondern „am ersten nach dem Reich Gottes und nach seiner Gerechtigkeit zu trachten". Denn dann, sagte er, „wird euch solches alles zufallen".

Mary Baker Eddy hat das göttliche Prinzip, das die Beziehung zwischen Angebot und Nachfrage regiert, in allen ihren Schriften erläutert. Auf Seite 329 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" legt sie z. B. dar, daß „die Wissenschaft eine göttliche, nicht eine menschliche Forderung ist". Was für uns daher in erster Linie in Betracht kommt, ist, was Gott vom Menschen fordert, nicht was die Sterblichen von Gott fordern. Der Versuch, diese Grundordnung umzukehren, muß in Fehlschlag enden; denn ein Irrtum in der Voraussetzung führt stets zu Irrtum in der Schlußfolgerung. Versteht man die Bibel im Lichte der Christlichen Wissenschaft, so wird sie ein Lehrbuch des göttlichen Gesetzes, und man sieht, daß die heiligen Schriften stillschweigend einen Bund zwischen Gott und den Menschen darstellen, worin alle Verheißungen Gottes von der Erfüllung gewisser Forderungen abhängen. Als die Israeliten zur Zeit Mose's in der Knechtschaft der Fronvögte Pharaos waren, hieß Gott Mose und Aaron zum König gehen und sagen: „So sagt der Herr, der Gott Israels: Laß mein Volk ziehen, daß mir's ein Fest halte in der Wüste". Diese biblische Geschichte veranschaulicht die viel verwickeltere seelische und körperliche Knechtschaft, in der sich die Menschheit heute befindet. Die heutigen Fronvögte bürden den Sterblichen so viele Lasten auf, daß sie kaum noch Zeit haben, an Gott zu denken oder Seine Gebote zu halten. Ja, die Forderungen des Fleisches sind, wenn man ihnen willfährt, endlos und werden nie wirklich befriedigt.

In Beantwortung der Frage: „Welche Forderungen stellt die Wissenschaft der Seele?" schreibt Mrs. Eddy (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 467): „Die erste Forderung dieser Wissenschaft ist: ‚Du sollst keine anderen Götter neben mir haben'. Dieses m i r ist Geist. Daher bedeutet dieses Gebot: Du sollst keine Intelligenz, kein Leben, keine Substanz, keine Wahrheit, keine Liebe haben außer der, die geistig ist". Der Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft wird durch sein Streben, dieser Grundforderung zu entsprechen, tauglich, die Erfüllung der Verheißung: „solches alles wird euch zufallen" zu verwirklichen. Sie könnte ebensogut heißen: Gott wird alle eure menschlichen Bedürfnisse befriedigen, wenn ihr Ihn ehrt und Seine Gesetze befolgt.

Die Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft beweisen den praktischen Wert der Lehren der Mrs. Eddy, indem sie sie auf die gegenwärtige Wirtschaftsstockung anwenden. Sie lernen verstehen, daß es möglich ist, „niemand nichts schuldig" zu sein, „denn daß ihr euch untereinander liebet; denn wer den andern liebt, der hat das Gesetz erfüllet". Ferner beweisen sie, daß unter Gottes Gesetz Angebot und Nachfrage sich immer ausgleichen und nie versagen können. Das falsche Zeugnis der körperlichen Sinne mag diese Tatsache in Abrede stellen, und die grausamen Fronvögte Begierde und Leidenschaft mögen die Menschen vorübergehend in Knechtschaft zu halten scheinen. Aber über eine gewisse Grenze hinaus wollen sich sogar die Sterblichen der Gewaltherrschaft des sogenannten menschlichen Willens nicht unterwerfen, und in der äußersten Not wenden sie sich früher oder später an Gott und nehmen Seine Befreiungsbedingungen an.

Der Zusammenbruch materialistischer Systeme ist unvermeidlich; aber die Christliche Wissenschaft weist auf das Kommen einer neuen Ordnung hin, in der die Menschen durch die Gesetze Gottes regiert sein werden, Sünde und Furcht ablegen und die Erfüllung Seiner Verheißungen genießen werden. Mrs. Eddy versichert uns, daß während der Übergangszeit oder der Wüstenwanderung—solange sich die Menschenkinder den göttlichen Forderungen anpassen—„Christus, Wahrheit, den Sterblichen zeitliche Nahrung und Kleidung gibt, bis das Materielle durch das Ideale verwandelt ist und verschwindet, und der Mensch geistig gekleidet und genährt wird" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 442).

Wer mit dem in der Bibel niedergelegten und von Mrs. Eddy ausgelegten göttlichen Gesetz von Angebot und Nachfrage besser vertraut werden möchte, kann in ihren veröffentlichten Werken reichlich Belehrung darüber finden.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. St. A.).

Preserving Time

The kitchen was an especially delightful place when there was preserving to be done. It might be that there were baskets of rosy, sun-ripened peaches, or pails of glistening dewberries to be made into jam; or a small tub of green tomatoes for pickles. In the latter case, all the spices of Araby seemed to have been gathered into that one room; for the pungent odor which resulted assailed our nostrils the moment we pushed open the swinging door.

There was work enough for everyone; and, for once, Dinah Lou did not scold if there were too many cooks in the kitchen. Lucy and I were usually given a place on the back porch where, armed with paring knives, we could aid in the gigantic task of peeling the tub of fruit. Dinah Lou, a huge yellow bowl wedged between her knees, sat just inside the door. This position enabled her to keep one eye on the simmering mass of tomatoes already on the stove, and the other on us. Occasionally she would shake her paring knife at us by way of admonition, if our parings seemed a bit too thick. "Keerful dar, Miss Lucy," she would say. "Dese hyar tomatahs ain't none too big ter commence wid. An' whar we gwine git no pickles ef you an' lil' missy doan quit makin' dat peelin' so hefty!"

Grandmother seemed to be everywhere at once—weighing, measuring, tasting and stirring, or melting paraffin. There were firm white onions to be sliced—a task which was readily turned over to Lucy and me, at our request. We did not mind, even when they brought tears to our eyes, for there was but one thing we enjoyed more than eating the finished pickles—and that was knowing that we had had some share in making them.

C. C.

Demand and Supply

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT A time like the present, when the economic structure of demand and supply seems to be undergoing a much needed readjustment, it is possible for everyone everywhere to take some part in the great work of establishing a new and improved world order. From the standpoint of scientific Christianity, which enables men to acknowledge God as the only intelligence capable of governing man and the universe harmoniously, it is the recognized duty of everyone to pray daily and sincerely: "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven." Furthermore, Christ Jesus taught his followers not to be anxious concerning material things, but to seek "first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness;" for he said that by so doing "all these things shall be added unto you."

The divine Principle governing the relation of demand and supply is elucidated by Mary Baker Eddy throughout her writings. On page 329 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," for example, she points out that "Science is a divine demand, not a human." We are therefore concerned primarily with what God demands of man rather than what mortals demand of God. The attempt to reverse this fundamental order must end in failure, for an error in the premise always leads to error in the conclusion. When understood in the light of Christian Science, the Bible becomes a textbook of divine law, and it is seen that the sacred writings set forth an implicit covenant between God and men in which all of God's promises are made contingent upon the fulfillment of certain demands. When, in the time of Moses, the Israelites were in bondage to the taskmasters of Pharaoh, God told Moses and Aaron to go to the king and to say, "Thus saith the Lord God of Israel, Let my people go, that they may hold a feast unto me in the wilderness." This Scriptural narrative illustrates the far more complex condition of mental and physical bondage in which mankind is involved today. The modern taskmasters impose so many burdens upon mortals that they have scarcely any time left to think of God or to keep His commandments. In fact, the demands of the flesh, when complied with, are endless and are never really satisfied.

In answer to the question, "What are the demands of the Science of Soul?" Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 467): "The first demand of this Science is, 'Thou shalt have no other gods before me.' This *me* is Spirit. Therefore the command means this: Thou shalt have no intelligence, no life, no substance, no truth, no love, but that which is spiritual." The student of Christian Science who is striving to comply with this primary demand is thereby qualifying to realize the fulfillment of the promise, "All these things shall be added unto you." It is as if it were said, God will supply your every human need when you honor Him and obey His laws.

Students of Christian Science are proving the practical value of Mrs. Eddy's teachings in their application to the present economic depression. They are learning that it is possible to "owe no man any thing, but to love one another: for he that loveth another hath fulfilled the law." Furthermore, they are proving that under God's law demand and supply always balance, and can never fail. The false testimony of the physical senses may deny this fact, and the cruel taskmasters of appetite and passion may seem to hold mankind in bondage for a while. There is a point, however, beyond which even mortals will not submit to the tyranny of the so-called human will, and in their extremity they sooner or later turn to God and accept His terms of deliverance.

The breakdown of materialistic systems is inevitable; but Christian Science envisions the coming of a new order in which mankind will be governed by the laws of God, will put off sin and fear, and will enjoy the fulfillment of His promises. During the transitional or wilderness period, while the children of men are conforming to the divine demands, Mrs. Eddy assures us that "Christ, Truth, gives mortals temporary food and clothing until the material, transformed with the ideal, disappears, and man is clothed and fed spiritually" (*ibid.*, p. 442).

Those who would become more familiar with the divine law of demand and supply, as laid down in the Bible and as interpreted by Mrs. Eddy, will find a wealth of information on this subject in her published writings.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Mendelssohn's Love for Joachim

Joachim was six years in Leipzig. Mendelssohn's constant advice to his pupil was never to play anything but the best music conscientiously, with more thought for the composition than for the effect which was produced. Young as he was, Joachim had his own standard; he responded to Mendelssohn's serious views, he did not care for virtuosity, and from what he had heard rather shrank from an introduction to Liszt. It is interesting to read of Mendelssohn's reply to Joseph when he expressed this feeling. "Wait a bit, my son; there is so much that is unusual and beautiful in his playing, that I feel sure you will return converted. God speed you. Greet Liszt from me." And Mendelssohn was right in his prediction. . . .

There is always something satisfying in the thought of past and present friendship between people who are one's friends in spirit—it is only an accident whether one knows them or not in person. The friendship between Joachim and Mendelssohn is as delightful to think of as that between Jonathan and David. It is always a sort of music to hear of true friends. Can one not imagine these two as they come walking together in the evening, and the boy Joachim answers Mendelssohn's charming talk with intelligent apprehension and caps a quotation from Jean Paul with the apt application of a passage from his Flegeljahre? Mendelssohn looks at him with surprise and from that evening we are told his interest in the Teufelsbraten, as he called him, turned into the greatest affection. He agreed with Schumann, "He only placed in the first rank artists who could not only play, possibly one or two instruments, but who were also human enough to understand the writings of Shakespeare and Jean Paul." . . .

When Joachim first came to England, in 1844 (his second visit, when I first heard him, was in the 'fifties), Mendelssohn wrote to the secretary of the Hanoverian Embassy: "These few lines are to introduce Joseph Joachim, from Hungary, a boy of fifteen, of whom I have become exceedingly fond during the nine months I have known him; indeed I really love him and think very highly of him, a thing I can say of few of my recent acquaintances. . . . His interpretation, his perfect comprehension of music, and the promise in him of a noble service to art (is not this finely said?) will, I am sure, lead you to think of him as highly as I do. . . . Be kind to him, look after him in great London, introduce him to those of our friends who will appreciate such an exceptional personality, and in whose acquaintance he for his part will also find pleasure and stimulation; I here allude principally to the Horsleys." — LADY RITCHIE, in "Blackstick Papers." (New York: Putnams).

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Mind." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30. During the months of July and August the Sunday evening service is omitted.

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Financial: News and Comment

Unusual Factors Develop in Grain Mart at Chicago

Prices Limited—Business Quiet—Traders Confused —News Still Bullish

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 19—The last week has been a hectic one in the domestic grain markets with some of the most unusual developments in the history of the trade. Operations in the pit have been complicated by the minimum prices that were in effect until Wednesday and later by the strangulation of trade as a result of the limits placed on daily fluctuations.

On Wednesday and the two days previous, prices on the Chicago Board of Trade each day immediately dropped to the permissible levels, which was a 5-cent decline in wheat, and stayed there. On Friday there was a mustering of buying strength by commission houses and many local traders who took hold of the market absorbed the so-called "distressed" long holdings and gave the market a rapid advance. Later in the week wheat again dropped to the low limits, but there was no evidence of much distressed selling.

Coarse grains recovered their balance first and there was active buying, which kept corn strong relative to the other grains.

Wheat Demand Checked

The general demand for wheat was given a distinct check by the recent Washington statements stressing the huge carry-over from the last crop of wheat, the surplus at the year's end being placed at 385,000,000 bushels. With the complications due to limitations on daily price swings, traders were confused, and the feature was for a time the efforts of longs to get out of their lines at any price.

The general news of domestic origin was still as bullish as ever, but owing to the other developments it became stale as a market factor. The fear that Canadian hedging, even with the small crop coupled with pressure to market spring wheat put a weight on the market.

European news is generally bearish, but there has been little connection between our markets and foreign developments for many months, prices being so far out of line that there has been no possibility of doing any export business. Secretary Wallace forecasts export business to the Orient under some kind of a subsidy. This with the expected reduction in wheat acreage may be constructive on our markets in the long run.

Coarse Grains Strong

The situation in coarse grains is generally regarded as the strongest in many years. The combined shortage in corn, oats and barley compared to last year is startling, and while present stocks are liberal of all grains, owners are showing a disposition to tighten up in anticipation of a big demand later on. There is some uneasiness over the hog reduction plan of the Department of Agriculture as this may decrease the demand for corn.

The Canadian situation in regard to coarse grains is as bad as in this country with the possibility of an actual shortage.

The wheat situation in the Southern Hemisphere may be a big factor in stimulating buying in all world markets. European import requirements are placed by Broomhall at only 552,000,000 bushels, but if there should be anything like a failure south of the equator, estimates of exportable surpluses will have to be much reduced.

Both Australia and Argentina have had a dry winter as a whole, Argentine conditions being similar to those in the country the past season. With adequate spring rains the crop in those countries may be normal or nearly so, but there is a possibility of damage, the situation causing considerable concern.

Cotton Prices

New York
(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last
October	9.47	9.55	9.10	9.30
December	9.73	9.77	9.32	9.51
January	9.85	9.85	9.45	9.61
March	10.03	9.03	9.58	9.78
May	10.16	10.20	9.75	9.92
July	10.29	10.32	9.90	10 06

Spots 9.25 points. Tone at close steady.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last
October	5.49	5.52	5.41	5.44
December	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49
January	5.55	5.57	5.47	5.49
March	5.59	5.62	5.52	5.54
May	5.63	5.67	5.57	5.57
July	5.67	5.69	5.62	5.62

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Net Last
October	9.50	9.51	9.04	9.25
December	9.67	9.35	9.25	9.47
January	9.28	9.28	9.36	9.47
March	9.92	9.96	9.75	9.72
May	10.15	10.15	9.75	9.72
July	10.30			10.04

Spots 5.62 points. Tone at close steady.

Dividend Declarations

Duquesne Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share on the 5 per cent cumulative first preferred stock, payable Oct. 16 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Philadelphia Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 a share on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock and $1.25 a share on the $5 cumulative preferred stock, both payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept 1.

Scottish Type Investors, Inc., a general management investment trust, has declared an initial cash dividend on its Class A and Class B stocks of 5 and 3-10 cents a share, payable Sept. 30, 1933, to stock of record Aug. 31.

Keystone Steel & Wire Co. declared a dividend of $3.50 on the 7 per cent preferred stock on account of accumulated unpaid dividends, payable Sept. 11 to stock of record Aug. 26.

Armour & Co. of Delaware declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Jantzen Knitting Mills declared a dividend of 50c onthe 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug 25. Similar dividend was paid in the preceding quarter, prior to which $1.75 quarterly was paid.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net Chg
December	$3.50	$3.80	...
January	3.50	84.20	...
March	84.00	84.00	...
May	84.00	95.10	...
July	84.00	95.10	...

Universal Pipe & Radiator

Universal Pipe & Radiator Corporation reports for the quarter ended June 30 net loss of $177,488 after charges, compared with a net loss of $231,708 a year before; for the six months ended June 30 net loss was $364,925, compared with $484,893.

Consumer Buying Is Accelerated

New York, Aug. 19

IT IS not solely the apprehension of the general advance of the price level of all merchandise, which will become effective on Sept. 1, which has given such a strong spurt to retail buying, but rather the millions in new-found wealth which have been poured into the hands of consumers, who have converted these into long-deferred essential requirements.

Retail sales in some cities now are running from 13 per cent to 52 per cent ahead of last year's totals, with the full influence of the NRA plans for expanding purchasing power yet to be felt.

Sears, Roebuck & Co. Six Months Net Is $1,619,811

CHICAGO, Aug. 19—Sears, Roebuck & Co. and subsidiaries report for 24 weeks ended July 15, 1933, consolidated profit of $1,619,811 after depreciation, etc., but before federal taxes, against loss of $2,120,-019 in the like 1932 period.

Company this year wrote off and charged to current expenses $350,-000 for the entire cost of the Sears Building at the Century of Progress and $150,000 out of a total of $238,-000 for the company's deposits in banks closed dpring the moratorium.

Commenting on the net results, President R. E. Wood and Lessing J Rosenwald, chairman of the board, said that for the 24 weeks ended July 15, last, the mail order, retail stores and factories all showed a profit. Home construction division and the Encyclopedia Britannica showed losses.

Index Figures Show Moderate Receding Business Tendency

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—Statistics appearing during the last week indicated a moderately receding business tendency, according to Moody's index figures for freight car loadings, electric power production, and steel ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figures would be unchanged.

	Carloadings	Elec	Steel	Com'd
Latest week	59.6	105.4	68.8	77.9
Prev. week	58.9	107.1	73.2	79.7
Month ago	63.7	109.2	78.1	83.7
eYar ago	49.0	91.6	18.6	53.1
1933 high	63.7	109.2	78.1	83.7
1933 low	45.6	88.7	15.5	50.5

1928 weekly average, 100.
(Copyright, 1933, by Moody's.)

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.49	$4.51½	$4.8665
Cables	4.49½	4.51⅝	4.8665
France—franc	.0532	.0524	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1895	.1905	.139
Italy—lira	.0714	.0718	.0526
Germany—mark	.3235	.3255	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1525	.1625	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.1409	.1404	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2005	.2015	288
Finland—finn'rk	.0190	.0190	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0077	.0080	.129
Holland—florin	.5500	.5504	.402
Hungary—pengo	.3201	.3201	.1749
Norway—krone	.2256	.2275	.268
Poland—zloty	.1545	.1533	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0415	.0411	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0086	.0082	.5960
Spain—peseta	.1135	.1142	.193
Sweden—krona	.2330	.2327	.268
Switz'land—franc	.2622	.2635	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0190	.0186	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3125	.3200	*
Shanghai—dol	.3837	.2875	*
India—rupee	.3430	.3430	.3650
Japan—yen	.3682	.2695	.4984
Java—florin	.5520	.5520	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5300	.5300	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.3480	.3500	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0810	.0810	.1196
Chile—peso	.0850	.0850	.12165
Peru—sol	.2000	.2000	.1196
Uruguay—peso	.6150	.6150	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9450	.9450	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2830	.2830	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last
Wheat				
September	.90½	.91	.84⅞	.84⅞
December	.93½	.94½	.88	.88
May	.97½	.98¼	.91⅞	.91⅞
Corn				
September	.52	.52½	.46¾	49⅝
December	.57¾	.57¾	.51¾	54½
May	.63¾	63¾	.57¼	60
Oats				
September	.38	.39	.34	.35
December	.41¾	.41¾	.37½	38
May	.44⅞	.44⅞	.41⅛	.41⅛
Lard				
September	5.85	5.85	5.25	5.25
December	6.30	6.30	5.75	5.75

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Cotton: Higher; trade and commission house buying.

Foreign Exchange: Firm; sterling advances.

Stocks and sugar closed.

Kentucky Sales Tax Proposed

Gov. Ruby Laffoon of Kentucky has proposed a sales tax ranging between 1.1 per cent to 2 per cent on sales according to volume. The tax, which would expire in June, 1934, would impose a basic rate of 1 per cent on all sales and a surtax of one-tenth of 1 per cent on all sales of less than $10,000 in one quarter of a year. The tax would be increased one-tenth with each succeeding $10,4000 until the surtax is 1 per cent on all sales over $100,000 a quarter.

Protection for Cuban Sugar

HAVANA, Aug. 19—President Cespedes has cabled Cuban sugar commissioners now in Washington to "act with all energy in defense of the interests of sugar producers of Cuba in the mission intrusted you."

Milk Advanced at Detroit

DETROIT, Aug. 19—Greater Detroit Milk Dealers Association will increase the retail price of milk 1 cent a quart, effective Aug. 18, bringing the new delivered price to 10 cents a quart and 6 cents a pint.

Electric Power Consumption On Pacific Coast

Companies' Prosperity Depends Largely on That of Farm Community

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—An improvement in the position of agriculture on the Pacific coast should be reflected in the earnings of electric light and power companies to a greater degree than is perhaps generally realized, for the electrification of rural areas has advanced rapidly in many parts of the West.

Encouraged by the upward trend of farm commodity prices during the last few months, power companies have begun to look with renewed interest upon the revenue possibilities of their agricultural load, finding there a much more satisfactory picture than appeared to them a year ago, when dwindling returns upon their investment in farm connections are reported to have been a drain upon collection from the richer urban territory.

Good Rural Market

The extent of the rural market for electric power is shown in the 1932 report of the Southern California Edison Company Ltd. Agricultural users consumed 15.8 per cent of the company's output, or 361,974,767 kilowatt hours. This was approximately one-half of the company's entire power output for commercial purposes, and was the second largest service in point of size, except power delivered to municipalities for resale. There are 4,000,000 acres of farmland in the company's territory.

As explained by Mr. F. B. Lewis, vice-president and general manager, the power companies began to supply electricity to farms in California with very much the same plan that radio retailers had in selling refrigerators: To provide themselves with summer as well as winter business. The result has been a diversified load of much greater uniformity throughout the year.

Distribution costs to agriculture are, of course, greater than to urban consumers. Distances increase the average investment for power service, but the power companies have been fortunately situated in this respect, for transmission lines from hydro-electric plants in the mountain range reach the cities over agricultural land, thus allowing for convenient diversion of power.

Differential for Farmer

Nevertheless, a differential in favor of the farm consumer has been adopted in California, with the result that rates for power and lighting in rural territories carry a lower percentage of profit than do those of cities. The premise underlying this practice has been that since California is primarily an agricultural state, the prosperity of cities depends upon successful back country, and thus the city consumer can afford to pay slightly more for his electric light bill in order to equalize opportunities for his farm neighbor.

The cheapness of electricity in rural districts has resulted in a large measure of electrification for California farms, particularly in districts where power is employed to lift water for irrigation. In the last census year California alone paid one-third of the farm power bill of the United States, a sum of $15,439,-041 out of a national total of $46,483,885. The western states as a whole paid $20,870,000 for farm power in that year. Yet 1930 was a year of relative depression for agriculture!

Farm Dwellings Wired

In addition to its use for pumping water, electricity finds plenty of employment on the western farm and in the ranch home. The federal report showed also that 63.3 per cent of California farm dwellings were wired for electricity, a percentage that can be compared with the national average of 13.4 per cent.

Major power companies are constantly on the alert for new uses in agriculture to which electricity may be adapted. They coöperate with the state college of agriculture to this end, and also have engineers working independently.

The Edison company reports that among the projects upon which particular work is being done are soil heating, citrus fruit protection, pumping plants, and pre-marketing facilities for many farm products.

Sharp Rise in Grains After Irregular Start

CHICAGO, Aug. 19 (AP)—Grain values made a rapid early advance today, after an irregular start. Likelihood of widening or removal of limits on price fluctuations caused some selling at the outset, but then acted as a powerful stimulus to buyers.

Opening at 1⅝ decline to ¼ advance, wheat afterward bounded skyward, with purchasing on a big scale.

An extreme jump of almost 4 cents a bushel from early bottom figures took place in wheat before any recession was witnessed. Similar action was seen in corn and other grains. Corn started unchanged to 1 cent down, and later climbed nearly 5 cents above the initial low levels. Opening prices were: Wheat, September, 83½c; December, 87@88c; May, 92¼@½c. Corn, September, 49@49¼c; December, 53¾@¾c; May, 59@59½c. Oats, September, 34½@35c; December, 37½@38c; May, 41@41¼c. Rye, December, 72c.

North Central Texas Oil

North Central Texas Oil Co. reports for the quarter ended June 30, net loss of $1372 after charges, depletion, etc., but before federal taxes, compared with profit of $903. The six months net loss was $469, compared with net profit before federal taxes of $24,853 in the six months ended June 30, 1932.

Natural Gas Sales Up

NEW YORK, Aug 19 (AP)—Natural Gas sales during June totaled 56,338,000,000 cubic feet, an increase of nearly 3 per cent over the corresponding period a year ago, reports the American Gas Association. Revenues were 8 per cent lower.

Any Sizable Business Let-Up Becoming Remote, Says Review

Midsummer Season Now Over Without Appreciable Modification in Upward Trend—Rising Wages and More Work Spread Over Wider Area

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—As the midsummer season has been passed without any appreciable modification in the progressive movement which has characterized general business since the early part of April, the possibility of any sizeable recession becomes more remote with each passing week, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., says in its current trade review of the week.

Reports of gains in employment and higher pay rolls are being received from all parts of the country, instead of being confined to the industrial centers of the East and middle West from which such encouraging news emanated largely during July.

Reports from some of the agricultural regions are less encouraging, because of crop reductions by drought and high temperatures, but much of this loss is expected to be counterbalanced by the higher commodity values.

The delay in perfecting codes of fair competition is exerting a retardative influence on the rate of activity in a number of industries, as the lack of clarification regarding probable trends of costs is hampering the seller as well as the buyer, despite the apparent eagerness of both for an interchange of merchandise.

It is reported that with each succeeding week more and more of the small industrial centers throughout the country enter the group showing gains over the 1932 and 1931 figures.

The extent of the upward movement since March is disclosed by the cumulative records for the major trades and for employment, which during the brief period of four and a half months revealed gains seven times larger than those set down for the like period of 1932.

Analyses of the industrial indices reveal a larger number of recessions from the midsummer peak than a week ago. Steel mill activity made the widest dip from the rate of the week preceding since the upward swing started in April. Electric power production was the lowest since early July, although it is above the comparative figures of 1932 for the fifteenth successive week, and only slightly under the 1931 level.

While a further curtailment has brought lumber production below the 1931 record, bituminous coal output continues above the figure for that period, despite the drop occasioned by labor difficulties at the mines.

After reaching its peak for the current movement two weeks ago, the Business Activity Barometer, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, has receded to the lowest levels since June 28, now standing at 68.4 in contrast to last week's position of 71.7, a decline of 5.7 per cent. Declines were recorded in all the component factors, with the exception of bank clearings.

Flight of Blue Eagle

I nits flight across the country, the Blue Eagle has left the imprint of its insignia in nearly all of the small trade and industrial centers, and under the force of the concerted campaigns now in progress in the large cities the laggards rapidly are being brought under the spread of its protective wings, states the review. Millions of men have obtained their first work in years, as the result of the undaunted efforts of the NRA, while hundreds of thousands already employed are said to be enjoying the benefits of the minimum wage provisions.

Consumer Buying Better

In the opinion of Dun & Bradstreet, it is not solely the fear of the general advance of the price level of all merchandise, which will become effective on Sept. 1, which has given such a strong spurt to retail buying, but rather the millions in new found wealth which have been poured into the hands of consumers, who have converted these into long-deferred essential requirements.

At no comparative period in commercial history has so much money reached consumers in such a brief space of time, and following with unexpected suddenness the years of pinching want its release has been immediate and unrestricted.

Retail sales in some cities now are running from 13 to 52 per cent ahead of last year's totals, with the full influence of the NRA plans for expanding purchasing power yet to be felt.

The broadening demand for radios is surprising retailers, as August normally is a dull month for this line the review adds. Sales of electric refrigerators continue good, although the peak of the season has been passed.

The most phenomenal results of the August sales have been recorded for winter coats and fur garments. As the cost of fabrics, silks, furs, and labor has risen steadily since the coats now being sold were manufactured, it is estimated that most of these now are being offered at fully 30 per cent below present replacement costs.

Even though fur coats now are selling at a level that is higher conservatively 25 per cent than a year ago, according to the survey, the prices after Sept. 1 will be marked up again because quotations on raw pelts at the recent auctions continued on the upward trend that started last spring, the rise averaging 30 to 75 per cent.

Industrial Advance Uneven

While the peaks which were attained by the nearly vertical rise of industrial output during July have been founded, the recession has not been general, even in the major industries, while the average rate of activity has been bolstered by the increasing number of small manufacturers who have broadened their schedules or restimed operations, continues the survey. More men were taken on this week by furniture, hosiery, and metal goods manufacturers, while pay rolls were made longer in shipyards, docks, electrical equipment plants, shoe factories, fur dressing and dyeing establishments, and woolen and worsted mills.

More activity is becoming apparent in the ship-building industry, which has been more or less stagnant for a long time, and this is reflected in a better demand for naval supplies and marine hardware.

The World's Business

Treasury Financing and Glass Act

THE provision in the Glass Banking Act which forbids the payment of interest on demand deposits has apparently had an important effect upon the distribution of the Treasury's Aug. 15 loan offerings. Corporations and large depositors who find their income from interest cut off, apparently turned to the Treasury's offerings to keep their money bearing interest. Weekly bank figures show an absence of the usual increase in investments in United States securities at the time of such an offering; the implication is that they were taken privately.

* * *

NIRA and Organized Labor

Apparently the impending showdown over the adoption of codes by the automobile, steel and coal industries is resolving largely into a contest between managements and organized labor. The section of the original act relating to collective bargaining left the open-shop issue open, and for a time it appeared as though the Government might be able to avoid a direct issue, but this was too much to hope. Union leaders have taken advantage of a very favorable situation to reconsolidate ranks which have been thinning out since the World War. The danger is that the sudden appearance of this long-standing and bitter issue of the open shop may prove a red herring across the trail of recovery, and that if the issue is allowed to come to a showdown, the primary purpose of the NRA, that of reviving purchasing power and putting men to work, may be subordinated to a running dog fight between union organizers and business managements.

* * *

Wheat Reduction

Next Wednesday Secretary of Agriculture Wallace will announce the percentage of reduction in acreage from 1930-1932 average which wheat farmers will be called upon to promise in order to receive the bonus which millers, bakers, middlemen, and consumers will have to pay them through the United States Treasury next year. Secretary Wallace has already threatened that if the price of wheat drops much further he may feel moved to increase the present processing tax of about $1.35 a barrel of flour. It should never be forgotten that the whole assumption upon which this program, as well as the cotton destruction program, is based, is that office-holders and their statisticians can tell better than the wheat trade what is a fair price for wheat and how much wheat ought to be raised. This is the theory on which tulips in Holland are being destroyed, hogs are to be slaughtered, and the entire program of scarcity economics is being based. It runs wholly contrary to the economic theory of the nineteenth century, which callously disregarded the fluctuations of the market price about the "natural" or fair price of commodities, and so was able to assume that the trader or "economic man" had a satisfactory standard of value to go by. Unfortunately the present theory is not an adequate substitute for the nineteenth century disregard for the pressing problems of producers. History gives no support to the theory of the superior wisdom of office-holders or statisticians. All that it does show conclusively is that gold is not a satisfactory standard of value, as nineteenth century economists too carelessly assumed. And when the emergency is over, it is the duty of economists to give attention to the determination of a satisfactory standard by which the wheat trade, and every other trade, can determine fair prices without the wild guesswork which has forfeited the confidence of producers.

* * *

Utilities and NRA

Chairman of the Connecticut Public Utilities Commission has announced that companies under its jurisdiction will be permitted to hand on NRA costs to the consumer. These costs, however, are small compared to other increases which will affect utility companies, such as higher raw materials, and upward adjustments on contracts due also to NIRA. And on Sept. 1 the operating companies will have to begin paying 2 per cent of their gross revenues to the Federal Government.

H. M. P.

Some Standard Oil Companies Again Combined

Close Ties Between New Jersey Concern and Socony-Vacuum

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—Though their old solidarity is gone, thanks to the dissolution decree of 1911, some Standard Oil Companies have been able in the last year or two to effect family reunions with the Government's blessing.

The business of returning to the fold, with reservations and modifications, of course, was started in 1931 when the Vacuum Oil Company, and Standard Oil Company, of New York, both sturdy offshoots of the old Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, merged their organizations to gain wider markets and greater diversification in the production of petroleum products.

Last year, after some talk of consolidation, the Standard Oil Company of Kansas sold its refinery, along with pipe lines and inventory, to the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. In a strict sense, this deal did not bring the two companies together, although it marked the passing of control of a large part of the Kansas company's party to the Indiana company. Subsequently, a new Kansas Standard Oil Company was formed, to engage primarily in production.

The latest deal, effected only a short time ago, reëstablishes close ties between the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the Socony-Vacuum Corporation, at least in their foreign fields.

Acreage Reduction Is Urged by Cotton Exchange President

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—William S. Dowdell, president of the New York Cotton Exchange, in a statement just issued, indorses the statement issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, urging the cotton growers of the South to complete immediately the plowing up of acreage covered by agreements with the Government under the acreage reduction program.

Mr. Dowdell stated with complete assurance that with farmers coöperating with the Government in this way it would help to establish prices profitable to the grower, and so restore the buying power of the 2,000,000 cotton planters throughout the South.

"As one who was born and raised in the South and closely associated with cotton growing all my life, I realize the vital importance of restoring the buying power of the cotton planters," Mr. Dowdell stated.

"The program of President Roosevelt and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of raising cotton prices to a remunerative level by bringing supply and demand more nearly to a balance through reduced production holds great possibilities of benefiting not only the South but all other sections of the United States.

"A cash surplus in the hands of the cotton growers, with which they can again buy normal amounts of clothing, household supplies, farm implements, and other articles necessary to an American standard of living, would send stimulating impulses through every line of business in the United States and help much to reduce unemployment in industrial centers. Hence the cotton planters will be serving not only their own interests but the entire nation by coöperating with the Government."

Truck Transport Taxation Planned

MONTREAL — Announcement by Hon. R. J. Manion, Canadian Minister of Railways, that a nation-wide tariff on highway truck transportation will be drafted in Ottawa in the fall, at a conference of Dominion and provincial government representatives, presages culmination of long contemplated plans for uniform regulation of trucking competition with the railroads throughout the Dominion.

While the Ottawa conference will deal specifically with uniform taxes on trucks throughout all provinces, it is expected a discussion also will develop on plans for provincial public service commissions assuming jurisdiction over freight rate charges by trucks similar to jurisdiction of the Federal Board of Railway Commissioners over rail freight rates.

The Quebec Public Service Commission, for instance, already has been granted legislative jurisdiction over truck freight rates, although no action has yet been taken pending uniform action by provinces in coöperation with federal authorities.

Market Opinions

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: It appears that a large potential demand for securities exists which can and will be displayed as one uncertainty after another passes away.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: In view of the recent unsettlement in commodity markets, the comparative steadiness of stock market prices has attested its strong technical position. With no reason to believe the present time shows other than a seasonal influence, we advise strongly a substantial position in the market, with a leaning to those companies, automobile, railroad, and some public utilities, whose current operations suggest bettered earnings statements to come.

Henry Clews & Co., Boston—For the immediate future, trading markets are quite likely to rule, although purchasing on recessions for the long pull should be a good policy to pursue.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: We think that minor technical reactions this week should be used for completing the purchase of stocks in anticipation of more or less progressive strength as business approaches the autumn season.

Electric Rates Cut

ALBANY, N. Y.—Reduction in electric rates by New York State Electric & Gas Corp., designed to save consumers in 19 counties $500,000 annually, was approved by the Public Service Commission.

Grain Restrictions May Be Removed

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Aug. 19

PETER B. Carey, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, says that officials of the grain market are contemplating removal of the restrictions on day fluctuations in prices and that definite action on the matter probably will be taken before next Monday.

Mr. Carey says board officials believe no limit is necessary. A 10 cent limit, he says, would be more comparable to the range now placed on cotton trading. The Board may take action to substitute the wider limit for the one now in effect in the sale of wheat, rye and barley.

Slight Increase In Carloadings Noted for Week

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The American Railway Association today reported carloadings for the week ended Aug. 12 totaled 622,759 cars, an increase of 9647 over the preceding week and an increase of 110,794 over the corresponding week last year.

All commodities showed increases over the preceding week except coke, less than carload merchandise and miscellaneous freight which showed slight reductions. Except livestock and grain and grain products, all commodities increased over the like week of 1932.

Loadings by groups for the week ended Aug. 12 were Miscellaneous freight 216,150, a decrease of 840 below the preceding week but an increase of 34,343 over the corresponding week in 1932; less than carload merchandise 169,696, decrease of 3227 and increase of 2169; grain and grain products 31,598, increase 2089 and decrease 9225; forest products 27,758, increase 362 and increase 12,321; ore 33,035, increase 3847 and increase 24,984; coal 122,-607, increase 7285 and increase 42,-843; coke 6526, decrease 205 and increase 3719; livestock 15,389, increase 356 and decrease 360.

All districts reported increases in loadings of all commodities compared with the like week last year except the central western, which showed a small reduction.

American Dollar Displays Strength In London Market

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The American dollar gained strength in early exchange dealings today after opening at $4.49½ to the pound, compared to a final quotation yesterday at $4.53¾. A further appreciation to $4.48¾ was later registered.

The French franc was unchanged from last night's close, 84.46 francs to the pound.

The dollar fell slightly subsequently and closed at $4.49¼. The franc closed at 84.40.

PARIS, Aug. 19 (AP)—The United States dollar after opening at 18.75 francs (5.33 cents to the franc), rose to 18.85 francs (5.30 cents), and closed at 18.80 (5.31 cents) on a quiet unofficial market.

New York City Bank Stocks off Slightly

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—The New York City bank stock market was slightly lower during the past week. The aggregate value of the 16 leading issues, as compiled by Hoit, Rose & Troster, ended the week at $1,545,-756,000, compared with $1,569,060,000 at the close of the previous week, a decrease of $23,303,000, or 1.49 per cent. The low point for the year to date, namely $1,065,746,000, was recorded on April 5.

The average yield of the 16 stocks is now 5.07 per cent, compared with a yield of 4.99 per cent reported on Aug. 11.

The current market value of the 16 stocks is now 1.18 times their known book value, compared with 1.20 on Aug. 11. Based upon current figures the 16 stocks are now quoted at an average of 11.3 times their known earnings, compared with 11.5 on Aug. 11.

Electric Power Output Up

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—The electric power output of subsidiaries of Cities Service Co. for the week ended Aug. 12 showed an increase of 19.8 per cent over the corresponding period a year ago, the company reported today.

Plate Glass Output Up

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 19—Production of polished plate glass for July was 11,350,393 square feet, compared with 9,499,260 square feet in June and 2,733,549 square feet in July, 1932, according to Plate Glass Manufacturers of America.

The Editor's Puzzle

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Whatever you send, [illegible] your janitor, will be welcomed. Having been in the apartment business, you are familiar with the problems of collecting rents, etc., with the attendant grief. Blame not the well known to you and being short-handed, your kindness in sending a helper will enable my husband and me to keep things running smoothly.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

Price Decline In Commodities Is Pronounced

Out of Fourteen Groups Nine Are Lower and One Higher

AUBURNDALE, Mass., Aug. 19 (AP)—Commodity prices during the week registered the first pronounced decline since last February, and represents the first break of importance in the reconstruction scheme.

Out of 14 individual groups nine declined, four remain unchanged, and only one, namely paper and pulp—advanced. The level of all commodities, although resting under the peak recorded earlier in the month, still stands 30 per cent over the low of practically six months ago, according to the McGill Commodity Service.

Industrial prices were comparatively stable as the decline was of a fractional nature. Industrial activity has entered a rest period with the trend no longer upward which may be attributable in part to seasonal characteristics. The steel industry is not quite as active as it was a few weeks ago, and this is indicative of both heavy and light industries.

Farm Prices Lower

Agricultural prices lost more ground than any group. This was largely due to the grains, well illustrated by wheat quotations, now resting substantially under the 90-cent level. Other agricultural products that were weaker were corn, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, and dairy products.

Livestock quotations showed no important change but were slightly lower than a week ago.

The four groups that remained unchanged during the week were building materials, chemicals, hides and leather, and ferrous metals.

Paper and pulp quotations averaged higher due to a further mark up in the price of ground wood pulp and folded news paper.

Fine textiles ruled lower under the leadership of cotton. The advance in finished cotton goods was definitely halted with concessions making an appearance. Silk was lower while wool quotations remain unchanged.

Other Declines

Coase textiles declined, reflecting price weakness in burlap.

Non-ferrous metals also averaged lower for the week, although the decline was limited, and due principally to the lower level for antimony, silver, tin and zinc.

Vegetable oil prices were weaker than most groups, declining more than one point as linseed oil prices held steady while coconut oil, corn, cottonseed and china wood oil declined.

Most important price changes in the weekly price index (1926 equaling 100) were as follows:

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
All commodities	57.3	58.5	50.7
Industrial	64.5	64.6	54.6
Agricultural	54.9	58.3	43.9
Livestock	42.2	44.1	47.6
Paper and pulp	77.0	75.9	72.9
Fine textiles	64.9	64.5	40.9

Wisconson Unit of Fisk Rubber Co. Has Been Sold

CHICAGO, Aug. 19—Fisk Rubber Company plant at Cudahy, Wis., has been sold in eight separate parcels, and the company will discontinue production there, according to present plans. Other leading rubber companies are buying the equipment. Attempts to sell the plant intact to other rubber makers or to mail order houses failed to materialize.

Buyers of the eight parcels are from Cudahy, Milwaukee and Philadelphia. Some of the present buildings are expected to be razed, with owners holding the land for investment, according to Milwaukee information.

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Grove Hall Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Home Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 11
Dorchester Savings Bank	Sept. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 21
Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Sept. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Sept. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 11
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Sept. 11
Brockton Savings Bank	Sept. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15

Default Is No Bar To Talks on Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

the United States," but it is described as a "cautious acceptance." Brazil's conservative attitude, however, is regarded as logical, because of the uncertainty of the coffee situation. The possibility of a coffee tax has latterly been appreciated there but its use as a bargaining weapon would be deprecated.

Economic conditions on the west coast of South America do not vary much. Colombia perhaps is the brightest spot of all, and the compliment is appreciated in Bogotá that the country has been included in the first group for American negotiations.

Farther south, in Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Chile, the immediate problems are exchange control and blocked accounts. In the latter country alone it is computed that American firms and individuals have $250,000,000 frozen pesos. The informal negotiations now proceeding.

Nitrate Natural Factor

The United States is the one free nontariff market left for Chilean nitrate and there is a widespread conviction here that that fertilizer should be made the pivotal factor in the negotiation of an instrument designed to release frozen credits and to lay the foundation of future reciprocal trade. There is general recognition that the old business must be cleaned up before a new start, and it is obvious that overtures must first come from the United States. It is not natural that Chile, however much she may be in need of American manufactures, would voluntarily relinquish even part of the proceeds of foreign exchange for the payment of back debts. Foreign exchange is too precious a possession for South American countries today and, in any case, in Chile and many other states deferred payment of commercial accounts in foreign currency is legalized. Compensation pools are the only solution for the moment.

President Roosevelt's temporary inflation policy was accepted by South Americans as a bid to restore the domestic price level. In this continent, as elsewhere, it is too late to attempt to restore a competitive level for American exporters by dollar depreciation. Europeans did this in the early days of the depression and they have since consolidated their advantages on the compensation basis.

Having regard to new world factors in international trade—tariff walls, British imperial trade, regional agreements, exchange control, import licensing and quotas—some form of reciprocity is urgently required. South Americans contend that their territory offers the logical field for the inauguration of this policy.

Conversations which have been commenced may show that it is not immediately possible to dispense with tariffs but there is a strong current of confidence that selective methods of relief will be found.

Motion Pictures

Well Done

Crowds continue to gather at Loew's State Theater, though "Tugboat Annie" departs and "The Masquerader," a screen dramatization of Katherine Cecil Thurston's novel, takes its place.

"The Masquerader" is grand movie material and Mr. Ronald Colman squeezes every ounce of juice out of a juicy double rôle, marking forcibly the distinction between John Chilcote, M. P., the weakling, and his cousin and double, John Loder, the strong man who comes to carry on his life work. Miss Elissa Landi turns on the charm full force as Eve, the patient Griselda of a wife. We can't approve of all of her little moues and pouts—or at least not so many of them—but she is an actress of character and quality. Miss Juliette Compton is the other woman, whose place in the triangle, for all her suavely menacing ways, soon tapers off into nothingness. Mr. Halliwell Hobbes brings dignity and devotion to the rôle of the faithful Brock, and an able cast, including Mr. David Torrence, surrounds the principals with satisfying amplitude.

The continuity is smooth, the photography telling and all is as it should be in a most romantic of all possible worlds. And we gathered from the excited squeals of a very young person in front of us that the suspense was sumpin' terrible.

High Romance

"The Devil's in Love" comes to cast romantic glamour over the Metropolitan Theater screen and to prove that Mr. Victor Jory can do some of the things we've heard about but never seen for ourselves. There's nothing like a uniform to set off a man's figure, and trials and tribulations amid exotic surroundings to enhance his heroism. So Jory carries all before him and makes us like it.

Miss Loretta Young also appears most advantageously, wearing attractive frocks, and more than that, seeming very real and sincere. Mr. David Manners shines gently in a subdued rôle, abdicating unostentatiously in favor of Mr. Jory and Miss Young. Miss Vivienne Osborne is an adventuress with a noble heart. There is a very charming old abbé, a plenitude of native types (for this is Africa) and again all is as it should be in a most romantic of all possible worlds.

Skillful use of shadows adds an element of design to the picture making and emphasizes the hot North African sunlight. Indeed the burnished photography is the better part of the picture. M. L.

Artists 'Aren't So Fast,' But Code Is on the Way

Even the artists are working for a code.

The Artists and Designers of New England announce that they are to have a meeting at the Hotel Bradford Monday evening, Aug. 21, to discuss a code for commercial artists. The advisability of adopting the agreement proposed by the American Artists' Equity of Chicago and New York is to be discussed.

Besides those in the commercial art field who are to be present, a representative of the New England NRA headquarters will be on hand to explain the intricacies of the law.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Astronomy talk—"Meteorites."
6:00 NBC, Ernie Holst's Orchestra.
6:30 Reports; sports review.
6:45 NBC, Prof. Kirtley Mather.
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 "Annie, Judy and Zeke."
7:30 Radio News Reel.
7:45 Mimi and Jerry.
8:00 NBC, Jack Denny's Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, "Partners"—drama.
9:00 NBC, South Sea Islanders.
9:30 NBC, "Jamboree."
10:30 NBC, Cuckoo program.
11:00 Reports; sport review; news.
11:30 to 1:00 a. m.—NBC, dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "The Lady Next Door."
5:30 NBC, Arlene Jackson, songs.
5:45 NBC, The Three Scamps.
6:00 Evening Tattler; news; pianist.
6:45 Reese and White, songs.
7:00 NBC, Meyer Davis's orchestra.
7:15 After Dinner Review, popular vocal.
7:30 Songs and guitar.
7:45 NBC, "Optimistic Mrs. Jones."
8:00 NBC, The Rollickers, quartet.
8:15 NBC, The Four Horsemen, quartet.
8:30 NBC, "Under the Bridges of Paris."
9:00 NBC, Antobal's Cubans.
9:15 Magazine of the Air.
9:30 NBC, "K-7," sketch.
10:00 NBC, Saturday Night Dancing Party.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Dancing by the Sea.
5:30 CBS, "All-American Boy."
5:45 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor; orchestra.
6:00 News; baseball scores; reports.
6:15 "The Motor Parade."
6:30 The Merry Go Round.
6:45 Report; Moment Musicale.
7:00 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:30 CBS, Elder Solomon Michaux.
8:00 CBS, Evan Evans, baritone.
8:15 CBS, Casa Loma Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Philadelphia Summer Concert.
9:15 CBS, Ann Leaf, organ; Charles Carlile.
9:45 CBS, Rich's Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 CBS, Musical Festival.
10:30 Jack Miles's Orchestra
10:45 News; baseball scores; reports.
11:00 CBS, Admiral William Standley.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—CBS, Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Irving Conn's Orchestra.
6:30 "Romany Romance"—Gypsy Nina.
6:45 Harry E. Rodgers, organ.
7:00 News; baseball scores; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, Mildred Bailey; Four Eton Boys.
7:30 Dance music.
8:15 Talk, "Getting the News."
8:30 Harry E. Rodgers, organ.
9:00 Jack Miles's Orchestra.
9:30 Strange Adventures.
9:45 News; baseball scores; reports.
10:00 Millicent Russell, soprano.
10:30 CBS, Singing Strings.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—McGinley's Minstrels.
5:30 Feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Albert D. Hughes.
6:15 Concert music programs.
7:00 Local dance music.
7:45 Studio string ensemble.
8:00 Dr. Teyhi Hsieh, Chinese lecturer.
8:15 Local dance music; studio program.
9:30 "Evening Reveries."
9:45 Broadcast to Fishermen at Sea.

For Sunday

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

9:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 Organ; reports.
12:15 p. m.—NBC Radio City Concert.
1:15 NBC, Bay State Garden Club.
1:30 NBC, Sabbath everies.
2:00 NBC, "Summer Idyll"; soloist; trio.
2:15 Perkins Boys, vocal trio.
2:30 NBC, Jan Garber's Orchestra.
3:00 NBC, National Opera Concert—"Peter Ibbetson."
4:00 "Nimble Witts," Everett Smith.
4:15 NBC, Ennio Bolognini, 'cellist.
4:30 Organ recital.
5:00 NBC, Friendly Hour.
5:30 NBC, Eva Jessye Choir.
6:00 NBC, Phil Bontelle's Orchestra.
6:30 Reports; "Famous Sayings."
6:45 Keene's Connecticut Hillbillies.
7:00 NBC, Troubador of the Violin.
7:30 NBC, Wisdom of the Ages, sketch.
8:00 NBC, "Ruddigore"—opera.
9:00 NBC, George M. Cohan, Revelers; Al Goodman's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, World's Fair program.
10:15 NBC, Soloist with orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Mammoth Marimba Band.
10:45 News; sport review.
11:15 NBC, Four Horsemen; quartet.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—NBC, dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

12:15 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
12:30 NBC, Gregory Stone's Orchestra.
1:00 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
1:30 NBC, "L'Heure Exquise"—musicale.
2:00 NBC, Gene Arnold's Commodores.
2:15 NBC, Pop concert.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Hour of Worship.
4:00 NBC, "Piddlers Three."
4:15 NBC, Vee Lawnhurst; John Seegle.
4:30 NBC, Temple of Song.
5:00 NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Little Known Facts"—talk.
5:45 NBC, "Trio Romantiques."
6:30 NBC, Pollikoff Novelty Orchestra.
7:00 NBC, Countess Olga Albani, soprano.
7:30 NBC, Horse Sense Philosophy.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Rakov orchestra; soloists.
9:00 Orchestra and soloists.
9:30 NBC, "Album of Familiar Music."
10:00 NBC, Col. Louis McHenry Howe and Walter Trumbell, "National Affairs."
10:15 NBC, "Impressions of Italy."
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Aunt Parker's.
11:15 Time; announcements; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 noon—CBS, Mormon choir and organ.
12:30 p. m.—Vocal ensemble.
2:00 CBS, John Kelvin, tenor.
2:15 CBS, "The Playboys," piano trio.
2:30 CBS, "Manhattan Moods."
3:00 CBS, National Women's Singles Tennis, Forest Hills, L. I.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; chorus.
5:00 CBS, Willard Robinson's Orchestra.
5:15 CBS, Vera Van, contralto.
5:30 "Strange Adventures."
5:45 Francis J. Cronin, organist.
6:00 Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
6:30 News; baseball scores; reports.
6:45 "Salon Gems"; garden aids.
7:00 CBS, The Gauchos, ensemble.
7:30 CBS, "Black River Giant," sketch.
7:45 CBS, Chicago Variety Program.
8:15 "Black River Giant," sketch.
8:30 Walter Smith's Band
9:30 Beethoven Foundation program.
10:00 Rines Orchestra; Laprel Quartet.
10:30 CBS, Fred Rich's Entertainers.
10:45 News; scores; reports.
11:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

12:00 noon—"Symphonic Album."
12:15 p. m.—String orchestra; soloists.
12:30 CBS, New World Salon Orchestra.
12:45 Italian musical programs.
5:00 Francis J. Cronin, organist.
5:30 CBS, Soloists and orchestra.
6:00 Tom Anderson's Orchestra.
6:15 News; baseball scores; reports.
6:30 CBS, Chicago Knights.
7:00 Tremont Temple service.
8:30 CBS, Philadelphia Summer Concert.
10:30 News; baseball scores; reports.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Alabama Aces.
5:30 Ethel Coolidge, soprano.
5:45 Robert Paul, tenor.
6:00 Studio string ensemble.
6:30 Organ recital.
7:00 "Variety Vendors."
7:30 Studio programs.
8:30 The Beacon Hill Players.
9:00 Studio program.
9:30 Philippino Novelty Orchestra.

Monday's Features

WBZ

12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Albert D. Hughes.
1:30 p. m.—City of Boston luncheon to Wiley Post, round-the-world flier; Amelia Earhart, speaker.

WNAC

3:00 p. m.—"Current Affairs," Mayor James M. Curley, Boston.

Boston Stage Notes

The Chicago Opera Company has now canceled its performance of "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci," which had been postponed from Aug. 11 to next Monday evening. Money paid for tickets will be refunded by the treasurer of the New York Hippodrome, Sixth Avenue and Forty-third Street, New York, N. Y., on receipt of the tickets.

The engagement of Jane Cowl in "Camille" at the Tremont, has been extended for a third week.

Joe Cook will bring his new musical piece to the Shubert Aug. 28.

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Ecuador Backs President

QUITO, Ecuador, Aug. 19 (AP)—Congress voted yesterday to stand firm upon its recent nonconfidence vote in the Cabinet, which had supported President Juan Martinez Mera in his refusal to resign. The vote was taken after a message was received from the Executive criticising the nonconfidence move.

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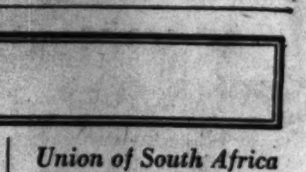
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Daily Features

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Nig Wins Medal

(Pacific Gas and Electric Progress)

San Francisco

NIG has been decorated for heroism. For saving the life of a pal imprisoned by a mine cave-in, he has been awarded the bronze medal of the Latham Foundation for the Promotion of Humane Education.

Nig, for those who missed the newspaper stories of his bravery, is a medium-sized, black dog belonging to L. G. Roberts of Auburn, superintendent of P. G. and E. power plants in Placer and Nevada counties. He dosen't know what a pedigree means, and, until he became a hero, was noticeable only for whiskers that curl up at the ends. Tut, the pal he rescued, is a police dog owned by Chet W. Hatch, a neighbor of Roberts, and is the pet of Hatch's sons, Hudson and Billy.

The story of Nig's medal begins with a day the two dogs spent in a region of abandoned mines near Auburn. They're both strong for outdoor life, and like nothing better than hunting in the hills. This particular day, early in April, only Nig returned from the hunt. Billy Hatch whistled and called for his pet, but no Tut.

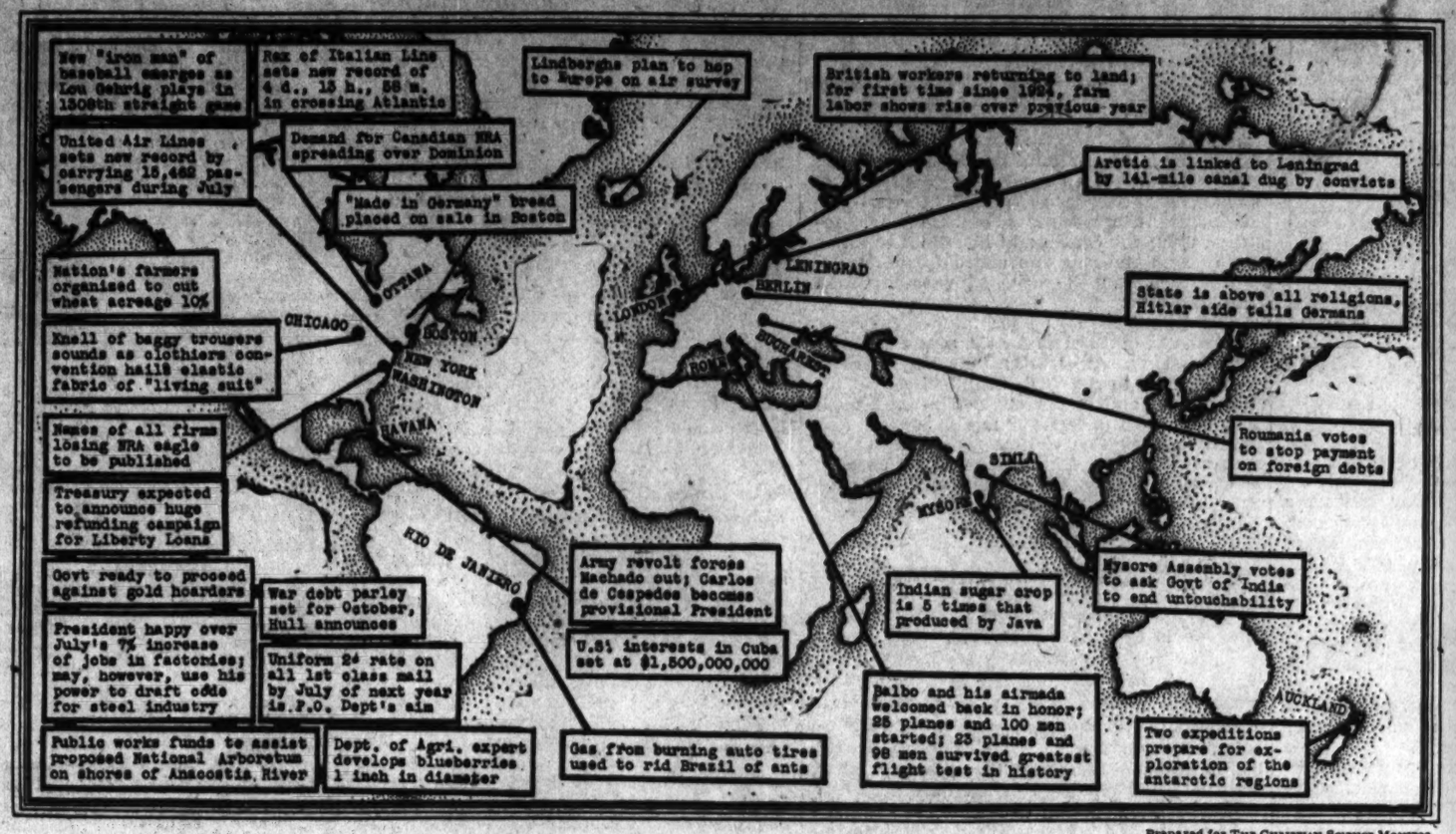
Eight days later Tut was still missing, so Hudson and Billy set out to find him. First they went for Nig, thinking he might put them on their dog's trail. They learned from Mrs. Roberts that Nig had been acting strangely since Tut's disappearance. He had been leaving early every morning and coming home late, worn out and with his feet cut and bruised.

Nig seemed to know what the boys wanted, and limped out into the hills. In sight of the mines, he forgot his paws and ran ahead so fast that the youngsters lost track of him. They finally found him in an abandoned tunnel, digging frantically into a mass of earth and rock. There had been a thick barrier there, but less than a foot remained when Hudson and Billy arrived on the scene, so they were able to break through in a few minutes. And there stood Tut—scared and famished, but able to bark delight at his release.

Then the story neither dog could tell was obvious. Tut had been trapped by a cave-in while pursuing some animal through the old tunnel, and Nig had spent seven long days digging away the debris that imprisoned his friend.

Tut was pretty shaky for a few days after the experience, and Nig's paws took a week or so to get in shape; but now they spend more time hunting than ever. The truth is they're a bit fed up with fuss and publicity, and stay out in the hills to get away from it all. Nig, as a matter of fact, is so modest about the whole affair that he hasn't even shown his medal to Tut.

World News of the Week at a Glance


New "iron man" of baseball emerges as Lou Gehrig plays in 1308th straight game
Rex of Italian Line sets new record of 4 d., 13 h., 58 m. in crossing Atlantic
Lindbergh plan to hop to Europe on air survey
British workers returning to land; for first time since 1924, farm labor shows rise over previous year
United Air Lines sets new record by carrying 18,462 passengers during July
Demand for Canadian NRA spreading over Dominion
Arctic is linked to Leningrad by 141-mile canal dug by convicts
"Made in Germany" bread placed on sale in Boston
Nation's farmers organized to cut wheat acreage 10%
State is above all religions, Hitler aide tells Germans
Knell of baggy trousers sounds as clothiers convention hails elastic fabric of "living suit"
Roumania votes to stop payment on foreign debts
Names of all firms losing NRA eagle to be published
Treasury expected to announce huge refunding campaign for Liberty Loans
Army revolt forces Machado out; Carlos de Cespedes becomes provisional President
Govt ready to proceed against gold hoarders
War debt parley set for October, Hull announces
U.S. interests in Cuba set at $1,500,000,000
Indian sugar crop is 5 times that produced by Java
Mysore Assembly votes to ask Govt of India to end untouchability
President happy over July's 7% increase of jobs in factories; may, however, use his power to draft code for steel industry
Uniform 2¢ rate on all 1st class mail by July of next year is P.O. Dept's aim
Balbo and his armada welcomed back in honor; 25 planes and 100 men started; 23 planes and 98 men survived greatest flight test in history
Two expeditions prepare for exploration of the antarctic regions
Public works funds to assist proposed National Arboretum on shores of Anacostia River
Dept. of Agri. expert develops blueberries 1 inch in diameter
Gas from burning auto tires used to rid Brazil of ants
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Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

All Nature

Scarlet Plocamium

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

RED seaweeds are among the most beautiful of marine algae; and of the group, scarlet plocamium is perhaps the most exquisitely colored, with shades of clear red appearing when the plants are exposed to the air for a short time. Other forms are brownish or purplish red.

This plant is about as prominent and common on the shores of the British Isles, western Europe generally, and the western coast of North America, as is rockweed (a brown alga) on New England shores. There are about 25 different kinds of plocamium, the most beautiful and unusual occurring in Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope. One specimen of the scarlet variety is reported to have been found near Boston, but as this is the only record in New England it is probably a case of mistaken identification.

The genus derives its name from Greek words meaning "a lock of hair," in allusion to the extreme delicacy of the fronds, "hairs." These are flat, tufted, excessively branched, and with the main stems irregularly divided and thickly set with alternate spreading sub-branches and branches—resembling the teeth in a fine comb.

The plants are from 2 to 12 inches long, and are easily gathered in rocky tide pools and beyond the low-tide mark. The peculiarity in branching makes the group easy to identify.

Vacation Vocations

Helpful hints on profitable use of summer leisure are invited for publication in this column. If you have any such ideas, you are invited to share them with others. Please limit the story about your "vacation vocation" to 100 words, and send it to the Feature Editor. One dollar will be paid for each idea accepted.

Mayonnaise

There is a trick about producing good homemade mayonnaise which many people have difficulty in discovering. Maryellen has become expert in using just the right proportions and in properly blending the ingredients. Using the mayonnaise as a base, she also makes very good Thousand Island dressing. Both of these products find a ready sale.

Mrs. Ella H.

Repairing 'Runs'

A young friend purchased at a county fair (available also at large department stores) a silk-stocking darner for fifty cents. The darner was a small, hooked, steel needle, with directions; and after watching the demonstrator, M—— decided the art could be mastered with practice. For two weeks she practiced faithfully on old hose; then she showed us how readily she could mend a "run" and quoted her prices for her services. Now when our hose suffer runs we save hose, and our friend earns spending money by darning them for from 10 to 20 cents, depending on the length of run.

Miss Ena McK.

Sharpening Cutlery

A short time ago, being pressed for money, I conceived the idea of grinding edges on cutlery. At a hardware store I purchased a small emery wheel which I attached to an old washing machine motor that I had. Taking this and a fine whet stone, I go from door to door and put a fine edge on cutlery for a quarter.

Robert R.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

134

Whomever you send, no matter if it is your janitor, will be welcomed. Having been in the apartment business, the collecting rents with its attendent problems are well known to you; and being shorthanded, your kindness in sending a helper will help my husband and myself keep things running smooth

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Radio announcer, soliciting fan letters, urges "postcard the entertainers a hand." The mailed fist again.

Humorist: "How can I get my husband to discuss his business affairs with me?" inquires a correspondent. Ask him when he intends to buy a new car.

Pathfinder: A man aims to put his best foot forward—but not so with a mule.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

BE NOT diverted from your duty by any idle reflections the silly world may make upon you, for their censures are not in your power, and consequently should not be any part of your concern.—EPICTETUS.

In Lighter Vein

Correct

"Monsieur," said the lady to the post office employee, "I wish to send this package by parcel post at the second-class rate."

"Nothing is more simple, madame, if your package is open at both ends."

"Well, it is, monsieur; it is a pantaloon."—*Le Petit Marsellais.*

Humorist

"Excuse me—I wonder if you've seen anything of a bus marked 'Spring Flower Trip—Special'?"

Also Silver

"Now," said the teacher of chemistry, "under what combination is gold most quickly released."

After pondering a moment, one student asked: "What about marriage?"

Absurd

Lady: "Mandy, have you cleaned the fish?"

Mandy: "Clean de fish, ma'am? Why, he live all his life in de wattah."

Helpful

Mother: "Tommy, you ought to let your sister have the opera glasses first."

Tommy: "Why, mother, I was just helping her be obedient! You know you said she was to look after me."

Feminine Reading

"How did you come to get interested in the book you're reading?"

"I liked the way it ended."

The Example

"They say that if a man has the price, he can get anything he wants."

"Have you ever tried ordering a medium soft boiled egg?"

What They Say

Machinery

"There is nothing wrong with machinery unless it is that we do not have enough of it, and that it is still far from perfection."—*Henry Ford.*

Internationalism to the Rescue

"Every rational person knows that since there were international causes of the depression, there must be international remedies."—*Cordell Hull.*

"United We Stand"

"The principle of this recovery administration is united action, not sporadic and widely separated attempts, to end unfair practices."—*Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson.*

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: Africa, asserts a British geologist, is the cradle of the human race. There seems after all to be some justification for the "mammy" songs.

Humorist: A domestic servant traveled by air to a new situation. Her employers sighed with relief when they heard her tell the pilot not to wait.

Punch: Recently, A well-known actress was secretly married. In fact it was so secret that the usual announcements that it would be a secret marriage were kept secret.

For the Scrapbook

The Optimist's Creed

PROMISE yourself:

To be so strong that nothing can disturb your peace of mind.

To talk health, happiness and prosperity to every person you meet;

To make all your friends feel that there is something in them;

To look at the sunny side of everything and make your optimism come true;

To think only of the best, to work for the best, and expect only the best;

To be as enthusiastic about the success of others as you are about your own;

To forget the mistakes of the past and press on to the greater achievements of the future;

To wear a cheerful countenance at all times and give every living creature you meet a smile;

To give so much time to the improvement of yourself that you have no time to criticize others;

To be too large for worry, too noble for anger, too strong for fear, and too happy to permit the presence of trouble.—*Christian Larson.*

A Word a Day

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Notes and Queries

Cæsarea Philippi — *Ses-a-re'-a* (secondary stress on first syllable) *Fil-lip'-i* (last *i* long).

Æneas—*E-ne'-as.*

Saron—*Say'-ron.*

Magdalene—Preferably three syllables, *Mag'-da-leen.*

Messiah—The *e* is short.

Traverse—Accent the first syllable.

Impetuous, perpetually — The effort to sound *tu*, rather than *choo*, is recommended.

Petros—Both vowels short, *pet'-ros.*

Hades—*Hay'-deez.*

Usage—The *s* is sounded preferably as *z.*

Revelator—Principal accent is on the third syllable, just as in "revelation."

"Blessed benediction" — "Blessed," here, is a participial adjective, and is preferably sounded as two syllables.

Publius Lentulus — *Pub'-lih-us Len'-tu-lus.*

"The Word was God" (John 1:1)—The rendering of the Authorized Version appears to imply that the Logos or Word was identical with God. But scholars point out that if this had been the meaning intended by the writer, he would probably have written, according to Greek idiom, the equivalent of "the Logos was the God." As the Greek stands, the more natural translation would seem to be that given by Moffatt: "The Logos was divine" (particularly since the Logos is spoken of as being "with God").

In commenting on the phrase rendered "the Word was God," Dr. Plummer remarks: "The Word partook of the Divine Nature, not was identical with the Divine Person" ("Commentary on John," p. 62.)

"The mighty God" (Isa. 9:6)—The Hebrew words thus translated *(El Gibbor)* can also mean "Mighty One, Potentate," as in the Septuagint Version; or "divine hero," as in Moffatt's translation. In Ezekiel 32: 21, the same Hebrew phrase is used (though in the plural), and the rendering of our Authorized Version, "the strong among the mighty."

"I bring . . . good tidings" (Luke 2:10) — These words translate the Greek *euangelizomai*, root of *euangelion*, "good news" or "gospel." In Luke 4:18, in fact, we find the verb translated "preach the gospel"; while, in Luke 2:10, Moffatt has: "This is good news I am bringing you."

"Coming of our Lord Jesus Christ" (II Peter 1:16)—The word rendered "coming" is literally "presence," and is thus translated in Philippians 2:12—though it came to be used also in the sense of "coming" or "advent."

"This voice . . . we heard, when we were with him in the holy mount" (II Peter 1:18)—The reference is clearly to the Way-shower's transfiguration, witnessed by Peter, James, and John on "a high mountain" (Matt. 17:5); for on that occasion, as at Jesus' baptism (Matt. 3:17), the words quoted in II Peter 1:17 were heard, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased."

"The day star" (II Peter 1:19)—The Greek word is *phosphoros*, literally "the light bearer."

"Cunningly devised fables" (II Peter 1:16)—The term well translated "fables" *(muthoi)* is the root of our word "myth."

"Coasts of Cæsarea Philippi" (Matt. 16:13)—"Coasts" is more literally "parts," or "district." To the modern reader, "coasts" might well suggest the seashore; but Cæsarea Philippi was situated inland, about 25 miles north of the Sea of Galilee, and 30 miles from the Mediterranean.

"Thou art Peter, and upon this rock" (Matt. 16:18)—In English it is hard to bring out the play upon words found in the original, where we have: "Thou art Petros ('Peter') and upon this Petra ('rock'; nominative, *petros*) . . ."

In the Peshitto Version, written in Syriac—a form of the Aramaic in which Jesus ordinarily spoke — we find that the two words are not only similar, as in Greek, but identical: "Thou art Kipha ('Cephas,' the Aramaic name for Peter—see John 1:42), and upon this Kipha ('stone') . . ."

In the French, the words are also identical: "Tu es le Pierre, et sur cette pierre . . ."

"Whom do men say that I the son of man, am?" (Matt. 16:13)—The important Sinaitic and Vatican manuscripts, and some others, suggest the rendering: ". . . that the son of man is?" This is preferred by the Revised Version, Moffatt, Weymouth, and others.

"Bar-Jona" (Matt. 16:17) — The prefix *Bar-* means "Son of-" and is the Aramaic equivalent of the Hebrew "Ben-." *Jona* appears to be a shortened form of *Johannes* ("John"), and is the name given to Peter's father in John 1:42.

"The gates of hell" (Matt. 16:18) —Literally, the "gates of hades" (or the "underworld"). The same phrase is found in the Septuagine Version of Isa. 38:10. Because of "its importance and defensive strength" a gate became among the Jews "the synonym for strength, power and dominion" (Hastings's Dictionary of the Bible). So Moffatt has: "The powers of Hades"; and Weymouth: "the might of Hades."

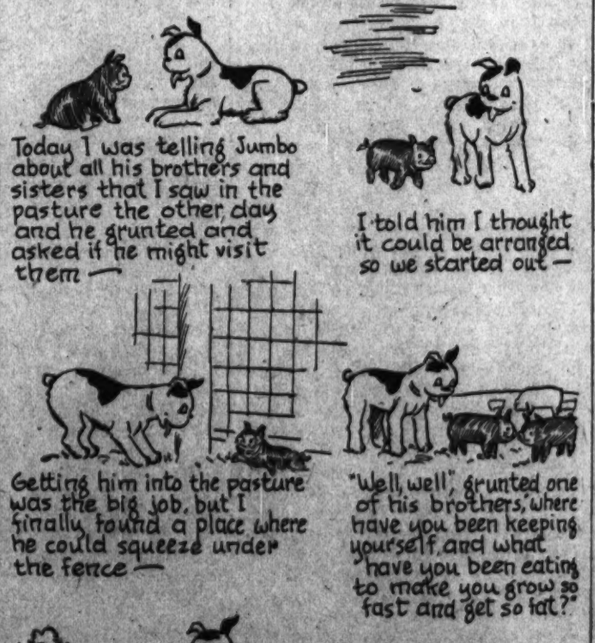
"The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works" (John 14:10)—Literally translated, this would read: "The Father remaining in me, doeth His works." Moffatt renders: "It is the Father who remains ever in me, who is performing his own deeds."

"Meek and lowly" (Matt. 11:29)—Literally, "gentle and humble." Compare Goodspeed: "gentle and humble minded"; and Weymouth: "gentle and lowly."

"At Lydda and Saron" (Acts 9: 35)—Lydda was a Judean town situated in the fertile plain of Sharon (Saron); and about 10 miles southeast of the port of Joppa, mentioned in verse 36. (Cf. Hastings's Dictionary of the Bible.)

"Through Christ which strengtheneth me" (Phil. 4:13)—The principal manuscripts of the original agree in reading "Him" instead of "Christ," and they are followed by the Revised Version, Weymouth, Moffatt, and others. The Twentieth Century New Testament, for example, has: "I can do everything in the strength of him who makes me strong." (See also: Tischendorf's Greek New Testament and Souter's Novum Testamentum Græce.)

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Today I was telling Jumbo about all his brothers and sisters that I saw in the pasture the other day and he grunted and asked if he might visit them—
I told him I thought it could be arranged so we started out—
Getting him into the pasture was the big job, but I finally found a place where he could squeeze under the fence—
"Well, well," grunted one of his brothers, "where have you been keeping yourself, and what have you been eating to make you grow so fast and get so fat?"
And as soon as he'd get through explaining it to one a couple more would come along and he'd have to grunt it all over again—

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Peace Begins at Home

CUBA is quieting down. Today the news from Havana says little about disorder; much about a new order of reform. Before Cuba steps clear off the front pages, Americans might usefully take another look at the island and their relations to it. Especially if Cuba be examined side by side with Manchuria. There are striking and vital differences in the cases of the two countries. But there are enough similarities to throw new light on "Manchuokuo" from a Caribbean angle—and even more useful—new light on American policy as it appears to the world.

Cuba was the chief cause and principal battleground of the Spanish-American War; Manchuria was the chief cause and principal battleground of the Russo-Japanese War. The United States has treaty rights in Cuba, centering in the famous Platt Amendment; Japan has treaty rights in Manchuria, centering in the Twenty-One Demands—rights obtained in both cases by coercion.

In the way of investments, the United States is estimated to have sent $1,000,000,000 into Cuba. Japan has a stake about half as large in Manchuria. Yet in proportion that stake is far more important to Japan. Manchuria is for Japan not merely a handy sugar bowl, but an almost indispensable economic "life line." And it is also, of course a first line of defense against the Russian bear, lately turned Communist but retaining all the expansive habits developed under Tsarism. In the Caribbean, Cuba is the island adjunct of a vast mainland; in the Japan Sea, the situation is reversed.

In both Cuba and Manchuria, chaotic local government has endangered the lives and property of the neighbor's citizens. The United States has intervened in Cuba in various ways, but has been trying to loose the island. Japan has tightened her hold.

Americans have cited the Monroe Doctrine as sanction for American interference in Cuba. Certain spokesmen for Japan have been referring to her policy of recent months as a Monroe Doctrine for the Far East. The comparison is not accurate, but there are enough similarities between the seizure of Manchuria and certain abuses of the Monroe Doctrine to help many Americans understand that their own country's policy has not always been so unselfish and humanitarian as they would like to believe.

Over Manchuria, Japan broke flatly with the League of Nations. Her essential contention was that the trouble was a matter to be settled between herself and China. She rejected the Lytton report and its recommendations for international intervention to compose the dispute. Should the United States again maintain a puppet government in Cuba by force of arms as she did from 1906 to 1909 and as Japan has lately done in "Manchoukuo," she would be denying no legal obligation because she is not a member of the League. But both the Government and the people of the United States supported the thesis that Japan should accept outside mediation. Is there no moral obligation to take a similar view as to mediation or joint intervention when the Caribbean becomes troubled?

Americans generally condemned Japan for bullying China. Would they be as ready to recognize a bully in the Caribbean? They talked about Japan violating the spirit of the Kellogg pact by using undeclared war as an instrument of national policy. Will they renounce such an instrument for keeping Cuba quiet? All this does not excuse wrongs done by Japan; but it should cause Americans to question the rightness of their own country's course.

The analogy between Manchuria and Cuba should not be pressed too far. But some consideration of it might help Americans not only to a more charitable understanding of Japan but to see themselves as others see them and their actions in areas where marines and destroyers have been the most natural instruments of policy. It may help Americans to a better appreciation of certain points where their practice of peace can be made to agree more fully with their preaching.

Destruction in Historic London

OFF one of the busiest streets in the heart of London — the Strand — there turns a road which leads toward the Thames. It brings one suddenly from noise into comparative quiet—to a small planned area of roads and noble eighteenth-century buildings known as the Adelphi. The word, which is, of course, the Greek for "brothers," happily commemorates the two men, Robert and James Adam, who planned the area and designed the houses. It is an oasis of peace, a rare example of architectural harmony in a region of discords; and not only has it an intimate quality of its own, but its southern terrace, high above the river Embankment, looks out upon the broadest and noblest sweep of the Thames.

The battle for the preservation of Waterloo Bridge has been fought and won, lost again, and won again. And now there has come the battle for the Adelphi. But the defenders of the beauty and antiquities of London against the assaults of exploiters seem to have grown weary of well-doing. In these days of economic stress it is not easy to get a hearing for non-economic causes. Sites in the middle of great cities are of great financial value, and even London is learning to make the most of them by building as high as the laws allow.

Covetous eyes have been cast on the Adelphi site, and plans are under way to take it for other tall edifices, like the adjacent Shell Mex building which has already cast its shadow on the work of the brothers Adam; and the losing battle for historic beauty has been fought out half-heartedly in a committee of the House of Commons. "Progress" such as this for the sake of elusory profit—elusory because what detracts from the charm and historic interest of a city is in the long run unprofitable—evades wherever it can the conserving force which has been organized to check it.

The latter manifests itself in town-planning movements, in societies for the preservation of ancient buildings, in the "National Trust" which seeks to purchase beautiful places for the nation, and in the civilized press. Up till now the first has been the more powerful, and much that might have been preserved in London has been swept away. The latter, happily, is growing in strength, and one can only hope it will arrive at maturity before all that is worth saving has gone.

Politics and the Schools

CHICAGO'S public schools are in the worst jangle they have seen. The world knows that the teachers have been unpaid for many months; that they scraped along with remarkable patience. But when a new board of education piled on a bizarre set of "economies," the teachers "blew up." The board paid no attention to them, and the process of what various educators have called "wrecking the school system" goes on.

If that were all, it would be the business of unfortunate Chicago alone. But at the bottom is an issue which concerns many American cities. It is not municipal finance, nor public economy. It is politics.

The public schools in too many cities are run ultimately by the politicians. It is time that Chicago and similar sufferers realized this fact. Boards of education as often as not are put into office by the politicians and do what the politicians tell them to do.

Chicago's experience furnishes a blue print of this process. It is all in full sight. Looking back only a few years, former Mayor William Hale Thompson made it one of his campaign planks to remove the superintendent of schools, Dr. William McAndrew. He was elected, and kept that pledge. His majority on the board of education conducted a "trial" and ousted the superintendent.

When Mr. Thompson ran again for Mayor, he was defeated by Mr. Cermak, a Democrat. Mr. Cermak at once claimed control of the board of education. Its chairman, a Republican appointed by Mr. Thompson, refused to give up. Thereupon rose a feud which in no way helped the teachers to get their back pay. The Republican finally resigned, the terms of other Thompson members expired, and their places were filled by appointees of the Democratic Administration. A short time ago the school board became as completely a tool of the Democratic Mayor as previously it had been of the Republican Mayor.

The Republicans had dismissed a competent captain of the ship; the Democrats began taking the vessel apart. These are only recent typical happenings. Chicago's schools have been in politics and turmoil for many years.

The schools in many other cities are used to pay off political debts of various kinds. Racial lines and religious affiliations dictate appointments. Men of no educational experience whatever get control of teaching policies which have resulted from years of study by experts.

Teacher morale at last begins to wabble, as it has in Chicago.

The public schools can be taken out of politics. But first the public must realize how deeply they are in politics.

Field for a Crusader

THE local movie theater is filled to capacity. Mrs. Curtis and her son Reggie; Kathleen and May MacInnis; the boy from the bakeshop; the policeman's daughter Polly; and a couple of waitresses from the Quondam House, occupy the front row.

A tense silence grips them. They are with Louis Quinze and Mme. Pompadour, at the Palace of Versailles, watching the progress of a play by Voltaire, and experiencing with that author every shade of emotion which the skill of George Arliss portrays on the screen. The arrows of the great author's satire, elucidated by Hollywood titles, are penetrating the "amour propre" of the extravagant monarch. The members of the audience exult in this apparently certain triumph—this almost accomplished victory for "the people." They dig their heels into the carpet; they are crushing tyranny beneath them. Then, suddenly, the tables are turned. The villainous courtier plays his last card. Voltaire is sentenced to confinement in the Bastille. The watchers sit upright; fists clenched in their anger; and their indignation endures until their hero gracefully outwits his opponent, freeing himself once more to carry his warfare in behalf of the oppressed.

The program continues. This time the setting is a modern residence in a middle-western town in the United States where "liberty equality, fraternity" were long since established. A respectable and prosperous citizen is playing a game of cards with his wife. Two gangsters, armed with machine guns, approach his dwelling and order him to accompany them to a waiting automobile. The next scene shows the victim, after payment of the required ransom, dropped in a country lane, under orders to keep his arms up, and his eyes front, until his captors have driven out of hearing.

Similar scenes follow. A young woman is shown, having been but recently restored to her anxious parents, who paid her kidnapers several thousand dollars.

Mrs. Curtis and Reggie pass each other candy. Kathleen MacInnis powders her nose. The policeman's daughter Polly looks utterly weary; and the girls from the Quondam House sigh for Micky Mouse. Two high school students, just entering, agree, in an audible whisper, to wait until the tiresome news reel is finished.

Within a few minutes "The Affairs of Voltaire" will start all over again, and noble feelings of indignation against greed and avarice will hold the vast audience in thrall. The current news reel leaves them comparatively cool, and the tyrant—King Crime—continues to oppress. Will another Voltaire rise to help "the people"?

Shipping Economy or Extravagance

GREAT BRITAIN'S projected amalgamation of the Cunard and White Star steamship lines soon to be announced by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, evokes little surprise in the maritime marts of the world. Shipping interests have long foreseen this step in the red handwriting on shipping's ledger.

The merging of the two great companies will involve the establishment of a holding company to be known as the British National Services, with the Cunard Line dominating the partnership through its stronger financial position. This much of the undertaking is distinctly a step in the right direction. Strict economy is essential in shipping today. With elimination of duplication in operating facilities and coordination of services rather than competition, much should be achieved in that respect.

Britain perhaps may dislike to view its revamped shipping policies as an outright subvention. Yet it is a subsidy, necessitated by policies of coördinated control pursued by other European countries.

The fact that Great Britain proposes to aid in floating a bond issue to finance completion of project No. 534, Cunard 73,000-ton superliner half-finished in the stocks at John Brown's yard, is especially significant in relation to Italy's high place in the maritime sun, attained this week through the record transatlantic passage of its giant Rex from Gibraltar to the Ambrose Lightship.

Italy is waving the flag today in jubilance over the thrilling feat of "Commodore" Mussolini's prized ship. As an engineering achievement, the Rex's passage of four days, thirteen hours, fifty-eight minutes is noteworthy. But from the standpoint of practical economy, it is doubtful whether the Rex's fuel consumption chart reveals figures to advance the cause of the extravagant superliner. With the Clydeside about to renew work on the huge Cunarder, probably designed to surpass the Rex, international competition for size and speed in ocean liners takes another costly step.

This phase of the Cunard-White Star merger presents a striking paradox to the save-the-rope-yarns policy which actuates the undertaking. It indicates that the specter of nationalism has not yet been driven off. From a self-centered viewpoint, the shipping amalgamation is a reasonable move. But if the merchant services of the world fail to weather the present storm under the strict supervision of their respective governments, all may eventually be obliged to adopt a policy which many observers believe should have been pursued long ago—international agreement and coöperation.

The present mood of too many maritime governments as manifested in the ambitious merchant ship programs now contemplated is aptly symbolized in the ancient house flag of the Cunard Line—the gold lion rampant on a field of blazing red.

Editorial Notes

In connection with discussions of sunbathing, a medical man quoted in a letter to the London Morning Post says he has been most impressed with the fine physical development of coal miners, who usually wear sweaters when not underground. And he asks: If a six-inch covering of wool is quite consistent with health in the case of a sheep, why should a thin fabric of it be supposed to deprive a man of some vital and necessary quality in the sun's rays? Perhaps another question might be added: Is there appreciably less superstition in the present fad than in the sun worship of the ancient Egyptians and the Aztecs?

It seems to be a question now whether the money wasted on beer in the United States will not be almost equaled by the money thrown away on beer stocks. Promoters have tried hard to make a boom of these issues. The Financial World, surveying the "600-odd beer stocks," finds that some of them are very odd and that many are "96.8 per cent froth with only about 3.2 per cent actual equity." It concludes that, "Until there is some definite indication of actual earnings, all brewery stocks must be regarded as in a speculative position and unsuitable for strictly investment funds."

A Pacific Coast judge sentences a reckless driver to spend his nights in jail while holding his job in daytime, and an editor there protests that this is "making fun" of the offense. A New York judge sentences park litterers to pick up papers instead of sending them to the idleness of a cell, and a New England newspaper frets itself over his supposed injury to the dignity of the law. After all, which is more necessary to an improvement in the administration of justice in America, dignity or common sense?

A Canadian government loan of £15,000,000, when offered on the London market recently, was subscribed in one minute. There appear to be occasions when the traditionally deliberate Englishman acts with breath-taking swiftness.

In one respect at least the Texas lad who inquired of General Johnson if the NRA code applied to the home lawn-cutting industry, was not letting any grass grow under his feet.

A harp appears on one side of every Irish coin, regardless of denomination. Presumably money there does not merely talk, but sings.

London and Londoners

By DICK WHITTINGTON

2, ADELPHI TERRACE

AS I drove home not long ago after an entertaining evening at a friend's, I reflected that London is traditionally the home of good conversationalists. Whistler, Burke, Johnson, Garrick, all lived within a short distance of Temple Bar. But it occurred to me that the immense size of modern London is making good conversation very difficult. The essence of good talk is informality. One drops in casually to see a friend, and almost before one realizes that a real conversation has started some pleasing fancy has presented itself, and the talk is up and away. But London is now so huge, the distances that separate one from one's friends so great, the traffic through which one has to bore one's way so solid, that it is no longer possible to make merely casual calls. Though I live well within the boundary line of London it takes me as long to get to Streatham, which is by no means one of the more distant suburbs, as it does to go to Cambridge. In these circumstances a visit becomes a highly formal enterprise, to be arranged carefully some time beforehand. All this is most unfavorable to good conversation, which depends upon the inspiration of the moment. One cannot bind oneself to be epigrammatic two days hence at 7:30 precisely in the evening, which is the sort of thing that the Gargantuan distances of twentieth century London involve.

* * *

But in spite of this, London does, of course, contain large numbers of admirable talkers. They may be divided into two classes. There are those who can be relied on at almost any moment to make bright, entertaining, and illuminating comments on any topic of conversation that may turn up. Such is Miss Edith Evans, who recently returned from New York to take the leading part in the London version of the play that was known in America as "The Late Christopher Bean." Miss Evans is full of ideas; her talk bubbles over with them. In this she resembles Miss Owen Ffrangcon-Davies, who played in London the part in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," which in America was associated with Miss Katharine Cornell. In one respect, however, they differ considerably. Miss Evans likes to have the last half hour before the opening of a performance entirely alone in order to attune herself to the individuality of the rôle she is to portray; Miss Ffrangcon-Davies, on the other hand, will go on talking, even while making up, until the very last moment before the rise of the curtain. Mr. Ernest Milton, too, finds no difficulty in switching over from the mood of a light conversation into the temper of a Shakespearean tragedy, but he prefers not to be disturbed during the rigors of making up, an art to which he devotes great attention. Mr. Henry Ainley, who after many years of great success in silent films, has recently made a very successful début as a talkie star, carries this power of self-detachment to even greater lengths than Miss Ffrangcon-Davies and Mr. Milton; for in the short intervals of a long and exhausting part he can talk of extraneous matters as freshly and energetically as though he had illimitable leisure at his disposal.

* * *

The best exponent of the second kind of conversation whom I have met in London is Mr. W. Bridges Adams, who, for the last eleven years, has been mainly responsible for the outstanding success achieved by the Stratford-on-Avon Shakespearean Festival Company, both in England and America. The talk of the eminent people I have mentioned above is a collection of bright disconnected jewels; Mr. Adams's has shape and form. It does not flit from subject to subject, pausing only long enough to drop some memorable observation; it deals with fewer subjects and in greater detail, and is extraordinarily interesting. Miss Davies or Miss Evans will take you from China to Peru in the space of five minutes; Mr. Adams will stick to a single county, but show you everything in it worth seeing.

Yellow Journalism and the Gangster

Excerpts from an address before the International Association of Police Chiefs at Chicago

By MALCOLM W. BINGAY

Editorial Director of the Detroit Free Press

IT IS easy for an editor to place the blame for the growth of crime. He can say that it is due to the inefficiency and stupidity and even corruption of the police. He can blame politics. He can point to the rapidly increasing number of lawyers who make large incomes by defending professional criminals. He can tell about the venality of judges and prosecutors. In taking up any one of these phases of the question there would be a considerable element of truth in what he says.

But what about the newspaper itself.

The newspaper editor too often thinks objectively, pointing to faults in all others rather than looking into his own field. After 33 years as a reporter and editor, I say to you that the American press needs a large dose of introspection.

No man is any prouder of his profession than I am. There is no professional group with higher ideals and finer courage than our worthy editors—and they are in the vast majority. I cannot speak to you at all on the subject before I make plain with all the emphasis possible that there is a sharp line of demarcation between this type of newspaper editor and publisher and another kind that is branded under the term of yellow journalism. . . .

It is of the sensational, irresponsible and scandal-mongering element of the press that I speak. And I say to you as my honest belief that the rise of the American gangster has been due in no small degree to the growth of yellow journalism in America in the last 25 years.

The yellow press of America greeted the fiction of the gangster and then through that fiction made him into a reality.

You police chiefs know what the average gangster is. I think police terminology designates him as a rat. He is not a clever criminal. He is of the lowest order of thugs, a sneak thief, a pander, cheap gambler or roustabout in his beginnings.

But he is glorified by the yellow press until he takes on a glamour in the minds of the susceptible, the moronic and the thoughtless and looms before them with the bravado of a Jesse James or a Dick Turpin. Very often he is surrounded with the romantic aura of a Robin Hood, a D'Artagnan, a François Villon. He is offered to the youth of America as a cunning, clever, daring idol to be emulated. Crime is made as fascinating and tempting as printer's ink and photographic art can make it. . . .

Behind this created worship of the murderer and the thief, the lionizing of the hoodlum, there is even a more sinister aspect of the circulation-mad yellows.

In each community such newspapers create for headline purposes catching, attention-arresting names for the bands of marauders. In my home city of Detroit it is "the purple gang."

Every police chief knows that these names are usually coined by the headline writers.

In Detroit when some little merchant or manufacturer is visited by a shoestring sneak thief who demands tribute, he might throw him out on his ear or call the police and have him arrested. But if that same hoodlum snarls that he is a member of "the purple gang" the victim trembles—and pays. He has read night after night of the terrible power of "the purple gang." The police know it is almost wholly fiction, but how can they combat it?

I do not mean to say that these professional gangsters will not murder, torture, rob and commit any other crime on the calendar. There have always been wicked men and criminals and there probably always will be, but they never had an organized publicity department until the yellow press became firmly established.

And what can the police do?

To begin with, the police officer is human with all the frailties of mankind. A big story is breaking and the front pages are filled with it. He knows that if he tips off a reporter for one of the sensational newspapers to inside information he will be rewarded in display type. He knows the power of this kind of paper in politics and he is out for promotion and pay.

Above this man, all too often, is a police commissioner who owes his appointment to politics. The yellow press will always trade political support for exclusive news of a sensational nature.

The prosecuting attorney must run for office. He enters into an unholy alliance, sometimes secretly, often openly, with this type of sensational newspaper. . . .

And so it is that I say the unholy alliance between the yellow press and the venal law-enforcing officers is the most corrupting and corroding phase of all the present crime problem that confronts America.

Slowly decent journalism is having its reward. Slowly there is coming into the minds of advertisers and business leaders a realization that bulk circulation does not mean buying power. The type and character of the newspapers is being studied and analyzed before advertising is placed.

And a steadily increasing education of the public is having its effect. People are learning to differentiate between the wholesome and constructive newspaper and the racketeering yellow.

And therein lies the great hope for law and order in America.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Century of Progress and Architecture

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of Friday, June 16, Mr. Abbot expressed his personal opinion of the Century of Progress style of architecture.

Do you realize that good art is never "out of date"? That there is no "shifting of standards" to create either good or bad architecture, but there are waves of good and bad public sentiment. I believe that we ought to rejoice that we are finally struggling out of the wave of classic sentiment (combined with a bit of every other style of architecture) that seemed to be obliterating any good individual thought and merely putting thousands of draftsmen to work. The classic wave looks upon as inspiration that which sets a false fronted Greek temple in the midst of a group of skyscrapers and calls it a bank.

A fairer comparison of the styles of architecture in '93 and 1933 would not be one to the other but to judge each by one common good principle.

A study of architecture according to periods reveals its progress as a constant rise and fall. A formative period of thoughtful originality, a perfecting of this period and then the fall that becomes a fall because it tried to cover up purpose and principle with forms that mean nothing. The Greek period is an excellent example of this, the Gothic period follows the same idea. Study the sculpture on the Chartre Cathedral or the excellent proportions of the Parthenon, examples of the best periods in French, Gothic and Greek. Unfortunately most people class the "fall" as the highest form of architecture. The Romans copied the worst period of the Greek and we copy the Romans.

People should try to separate themselves from that word modernistic that is merely an excuse for ignorance of the good and bad. Education is not getting used to the forms around us that are wrong but to try to do better.

JEAN MAY.

Chicago.

Vacations for Needy Children

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thirty-five boys and girls, all in desperate need of a vacation, started out one Friday morning a short time ago, sent by Cambridge (Mass.) Country Week for a three weeks' outing at Lumowaki Camps in Brattleboro, Vt.

This is the bright side of the picture. Thirty-five children taken from the atmosphere of homes where financial difficulties have in many cases made bare existence a problem, and sent for a short time to the fields, woodlands and mountain streams of Vermont. There, under the care of competent counselors, they will know freedom from responsibilities beyond their years, and find the joys that come of country life and well planned, nutritious meals.

No wonder the youngsters danced with excitement when the counselor's whistle blew, and the big truck into which they and their luggage were snugly packed started out from Spring Street. Small wonder, too, that among the fringe of boys and girls who watched it wistfully out of sight, some were left behind who looked after it with smarting eyes and upper lips that trembled, though they tried to keep them "stiff."

But that is the other side of the picture—the dark side. There is only sufficient money in Country Week treasury to send a very small percentage of this hundred, and this in spite of the fact that the overhead has been cut to a minimum: 96 cents out of every dollar contributed is paid directly for board and transportation.

Will the public help us to send this hundred children to our camps? Their need is more urgent this year than ever before because of the unemployment situation. The children are most pathetic victims of hard times.

Any contribution, large or small, will be gratefully received.

Please make checks payable to Cambridge Country Week, and send to Miss Alice A. Thorp, Treasurer, Smith's Point, Manchester, Mass.

Cambridge, Mass. BERTHA L. GOLDENWAITE.